

HOWNIKAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE



Vol. 14, No. 9

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

September, 1992

Gaming Compact Wins Legislative Nod, Awaits Federal Okay

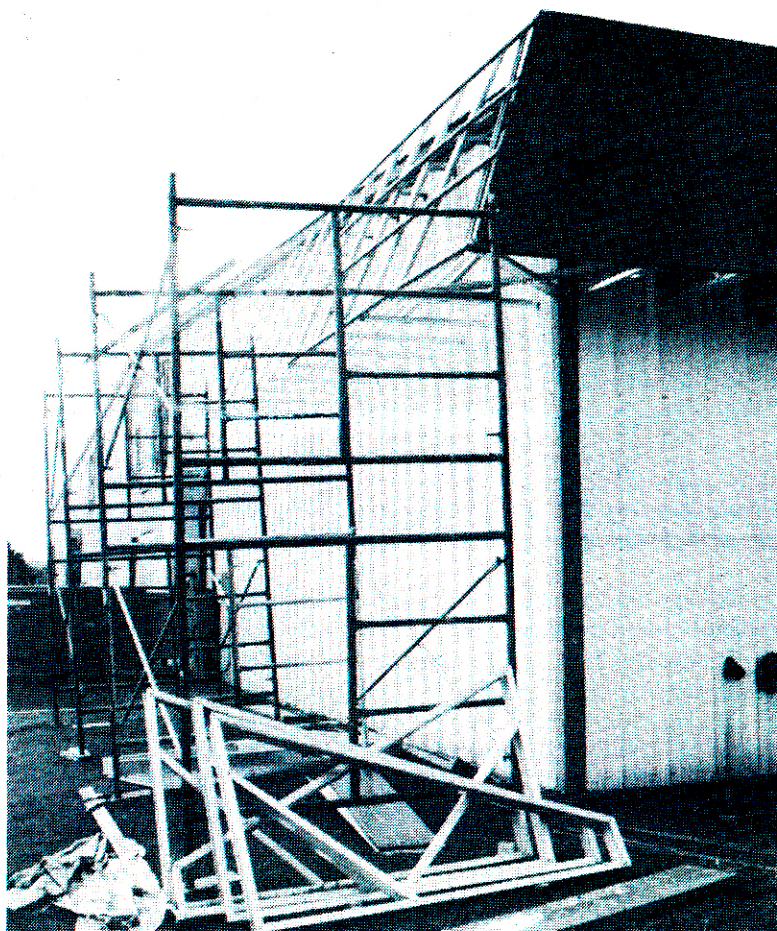
Oklahoma's first gaming compact with an Indian tribe — the Citizen Band Potawatomi — received the unanimous approval of the state legislature's Joint Committee on Tribal Relations late last month and is now in Washington awaiting federal action.

Although tribal Gaming Director David Qualls had not anticipated committee action at the Aug. 27 meeting, the legislators apparently changed their minds after questioning Qualls, tribal attorney Michael Minnis and the state's negotiator, Bob Nance, during the hearing. When it was over, they approved the compact unanimously and it was signed by Sen. Kelly Haney representing the Senate and Rep. Terry Matlock, representing the House.

Tribal Secretary-Treasurer and Administrator Bob Davis said that the compact is now awaiting action at the federal level. "I understand it is in the hands of Penny Coleman of the Solicitor General's office," he said. "We were told that she sent out letters (in mid-September) to the three U. S. attorneys in Oklahoma asking them to tell her why they think that shipping video lottery machines into Oklahoma would violate the Johnson Act. She asked for an answer by Sept. 30."

The compact approved by the state would allow the tribe to operate video lottery machines, which are similar to slot machines but are legally different. A provision in the compact notes that the U. S. attorneys fear that the machines would violate the Johnson Act, federal law which predates the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The agreement makes it incumbent on the tribe to get a declaratory judgment on that point or get the written assurance of the U. S. attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma.

But, Davis said, that can be taken care of at the national level — if that's what they want to do. "Three things can happen at this point," he said. "Number one, Penny Coleman can advise (Sec. of the Interior Manual) Lujan to sign it and take out the reference to the Johnson Act — they can



Renovations, Both Interior And Exterior, Are Underway At The Tribal Bingo Hall

decide it doesn't apply. They have that power. Number two, they can not do anything for 45 days from the date it was submitted and it will be automatically approved. That would be the end of business on Oct. 16. Or number three, they can reject the

compact."

The tribe has turned the Washington end of the process over to attorneys and is concentrating on preparing facilities for the machines. Extensive interior and exterior renovation work is being completed at the tribal

bingo hall, where about 100 machines will be installed at the east end in a separate, specially decorated room. About 30 employees will be added to serve the new facility, and revenues are expected to be significant for the tribe and the community.

The 18,000-member tribe already has a \$38 million impact on the community through the First Oklahoma Bank, Fire Lake Golf Course, Fire Lake Restaurant, the tribal convenience store, museum gift shop and of course the bingo hall. Plans are also in the works for a bowling alley and possibly a hotel-motel complex on Hardesty Road near U. S. 177.

Tribal chairman John A. Barrett Jr. said that "Obviously the Business Committee of the tribe and I personally are delighted about current developments on the expansion of gaming activities. The earnings from these will allow us to shorten the debt repayment period on tribal investments and also open opportunities for us to provide additional services to tribal members as well as expand long-term holdings in conventional business operations."

However, Barrett repeated earlier warnings that the tribe views gaming as "a very short-term activity. History has shown us that high return financial opportunities for American Indian tribes are very short-lived. Throughout history, the pattern has repeated itself — an opportunity or resource will surface in Indian Country and the politi-

cians and lawyers begin to circle overhead like buzzards over a dying rabbit. Indian gaming is attracting its share of buzzards, and some of them are already feeding from the remains of other tribes' attempts at gaming development.

"Rest assured that the government's cure for the so-called ills of Indian gaming will be to abolish it, not run off the buzzards," the chairman continued. "We intend to run our own operations with no professional gamblers or other such buzzards and use the money to invest in legitimate businesses that will provide stable revenue and employment for the Potawatomis for many years to come."

"Gambling revenue is found money," Barrett emphasized. "It should be used for seed money. Invariably the lure of easy dollars will have an impact on our politics. A parable for the next election would be 'Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.' If something is too good to be true, it usually isn't true."

"On the brighter side, we are going to provide additional entertainment opportunities for those who come to the Potawatomi reservation to play golf, visit the museum, eat in the restaurant or participate in the various kinds of gaming we offer. Every Potawatomi needs to act as the tribe's good will ambassador to encourage people to spend their entertainment dollars with the tribe. Word of mouth advertising is the best kind."

Birds-Eye Drug Search

Law enforcement personnel from four area tribes joined Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officers recently in a two-day aerial search for marijuana plants. Officers of the Citizen Band Potawatomi, Absentee Shawnee, Sac & Fox and Iowa tribes helped search Indian land by helicopter for illegal plants, which will be destroyed when found. Plants spotted on other property will be reported to county officials. These 170 marijuana plants were found on Sac & Fox land. Pictured with the plants are, front row from left, Jack Craig, BIA Branch of Drug Enforcement (BDE); Roger Old Mouse, BIA-BDE; and Tim McElrath, Sac & Fox Nation; back row, Randy Osburn, Absentee Shawnee Tribe; Lt. T. K. Hook, Iowa Tribe; David A. Stinson Sr., Sac & Fox Nation; George Harjo, Sac & Fox Chief of Police; David Kubiak, Potawatomi Chief of Police; and George Washington, Absentee Shawnee Tribe.



TRIBAL TRACTS

Work Begun On New Barn Included In Latest Budget

Dirt work has begun on a new cart barn near Fire Lake Golf Course, according to tribal administrator Bob Davis.

The new building will allow all golf carts and course maintenance equipment to be safely stored inside, he said, while freeing up other storage space for other maintenance needs.

"This was one of the items in the new budget," Davis said, "and something we badly needed. It will be a big help." The new building will be 50 x 120 feet.

Mystery photo children identified by Cleo Lewis

The children in the photo in last month's HowNiKan were identified by Cleo Lewis of Tecumseh as: left to right, back row Leonard H. Holloway, Corliss Holloway and Opal Holloway, front row, left to right Becky Holloway, Wilda Spurlock, Carter H. Holloway. Cleo is the great-granddaughter of Grover Holloway.

Tribal member listed in latest Who's Who

Miss Shelli Coursey, of Greenwood Arkansas, age 16 years and a member of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe, has been selected to be honored in the 26th Anniversary Edition of Who's Who Among American High School Students. Only 5% of the students from our nations 22,000 High Schools are honored each year.

Shelli is the daughter of W.J. and Sherri McCorkle of Arkansas and Granddaughter of Mr. & Mrs. Ray Sullivan and niece of Heath Services Director Joyce Abel.

HowNiKan Donations Come From All Over

G.R. Bibb, CA. - \$10
John A. & Lucille Ellis, TX. - \$15
Thomas J. Harridge, OK - \$10
Carlos J. Hernandez, WA - \$50
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Stella L. Malone, FL - \$20
Janie Rutherford - OK - \$5
Cleo Lewis, OK - \$10



Southwestern Starter

Tribal member Junior Lowden, pictured at the end of the back row on the right, is a starting tight end on the 1992 Southwestern Oklahoma State University Bulldog football team. Lowden, the son of museum curator Esther Lowden, is one of 19 starters returning from last year's squad, which is ranked fourth in the NAIA poll. The Weatherford team is coached by Paul Sharp. Lowden is a graduate of Tecumseh High School.

Fall recipients of tribal scholarships are listed

The following Tribal members received Tribal Scholarships for the fall:

Jimmie Harlan Crumbo - Pima Community College
Thomas Shane Coker - Seminole Junior College
John D. Baker - University of Central Oklahoma
Michelle Rena Murphy - Collin County Community College
Marvin K. VandeVelde - Donnelly College
Vickie Fritchman - Tulsa Junior College
Donna K. Ford - University of Central Oklahoma
Marian P. Flanagan - Oklahoma City University
Deborah Ann DeLonnais Fallis - East Central University
Rosa Coretta Garcia - Seminole Junior College
Daryl Lee Hall - Fresno City College
Darlene Louise Irvin - Washburn University
Layne Ellen Ivey - Grays Harbor College
Patrice Marie Crowley - Pensacola Junior College
Mickey L. Dunham - West Texas State University
Katherine June Gross - University of Oklahoma
Dorothy Rose LeClair - University of Nevada, Reno
Joseph Warren Lehman - Oklahoma State University - OKC
Bennie Raymond Megah, Jr. - University of New Mexico
B. Robert Melot - University of

Central Oklahoma
Joyce Sue Mooney - Oklahoma City Community College
Kathleen Mary Murphy - University of Maine
Clyde Robert Nelson - University of California, Davis
David A. Nelson, Jr. - Washburn University
Carol Joy O'Hara - Bacone College
Mona Lee Roman - University of Houston
Mickie Jean Upton - Oklahoma City Community College
Donal Ray Williams - Indiana University
Randall A. Woodfin - Oklahoma Christian University
Anita Kay Voss - Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech
Linda L. Nelson - Washburn University
Brenda Luann Lehman - Wichita State University
Patricia Carson - East Central University
Kathryn DeLonnais Price - University of Oklahoma
Lora Bell McHenry - Northeastern State University
Dennis Wayne McCarty - Wright State University
Kathijo Renea Caballero - Gateway Community College
Tony O'Bannon - University of Central Oklahoma
Loretta Ann Storm - Penn Valley Community College
Karol Jean Henson - American Indian Bible College
Mary Clarice Melot - St.

Gregory's College
Robert Allen Bohuslavicky - Universal Technical Institute
Norma J. Burnett - Gordon Cooper Vo-Tech
Nancy Ellen Costa - Seminole Junior College
Paul Randal Dean - Sonoma State University
Carolyn Denise Harriman - Washington County Technical College
Lawrence Eugene Macon - Central Texas College
Theresa Sue Nichols - Kansas City Kansas Community College
Loretta May Oden - Sterling

College
Linda Sue Pahmahmie - Washburn University
Deborah Reinhardt - Texas Wesleyan University
Karen Sue Southers - St. Gregory's College
Suzette Maria Stuckey - Kent State University
Shirley Kay Tescier - Cerro Coso Community College
Robert Gene Rhodd - Southwestern College
Marilyn Joy Hopper - East Central University
Terry Joseph Levier - ITT Technical Institute
William Charles Benak - Indiana

University, South Bend
Emma R. Fletcher - St. Gregory's College
John Ross Greenwalt - Golden Gate Seminary
Karen Denise Whittington - Collin County Community College
Spring Scholarship Applications must be in by December 15th, 1992.

Descendancy Enrollees shall not be eligible to participate in the scholarship or prosthetic programs which were developed from Judgment Funds awarded in Dockets 14-K, 29-J, 217, 15-M, 29-K, and 146.

Tribal vision offered in new book from OU Press

Norman- Traditional tribal stories are given a new perspective, and new life, in a new book published by the University of Oklahoma Press.

"Dead Voices: Natural Agencies in the New World" is written by Gerald Vizenor, former professor and David A. Burr Chair of English at OU. "Dead Voices" is Vol. 2 in the American Indian Literature and Critical Series, for which Vizenor serves as general editor.

In "Dead Voices," Vizenor challenges the idyllic perception of rural life, offering instead an unusual vision of survival in the cities — the sanctuaries for humans and animals.

Vizenor offers a tribal vision, a quest for liberation from forces

that would deny the full realization of human possibilities. The characters in "Dead Voices" insist upon survival through an imaginative affirmation of the self.

Tales drawn from tribal stories are used to illuminate the centuries of conflict between Native Americans and Europeans, or "wordies." Bagese, a tribal woman transformed into a bear, has discovered a new urban world, and in a cycle of tales she describes this world from the perspective of animals.

The stories reveal unpleasant aspects of the dominant culture and American Indian culture, such as the fur trade, the educational system, tribal gambling and reservation life. The animals, who represent crossbloods,

connect with their tribal traditions, often in comic fashion.

As in his other fiction, Vizenor upsets ideas of what fiction should be. His plot is fantastic, requiring the reader to accept the idea of transformation, a key element in all of his work.

Unlike other Indian novelists, who use the novel as a means of cultural recovery, Vizenor finds the crossblood a cause for celebration.

Vizenor is a professor in the Department of Ethnic Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of several other books, including "Bearheart: The Heirship Chronicles," "Griever: An American Monkey King in China," and "The Heirs of Columbus."

Walking On...

Clarence Kermit Adams, 75, a proud Potawatomi of Nevada, MO died Thursday night, July 30, 1992 at his home following an illness of several months.

The son of Timothy Keller Adams and Flora (Ziegler) Adams, he was born June 2, 1917, in Liberal, MO. He graduated from Bronaugh High School and spent most of his life in Nevada. A member of the Community Christian Church, he was a superintendent for George Bauman Construction Company and a self-employed carpenter. He married Viola (Mehan) Adams on July 10, 1936, in Stockton, MO; she survives, of the home.

Other survivors include four sons, Hubert Adams, Dearborn, MI, Leroy Adams, Kansas City, MO, Joe Adams, Maryville, TN, Don Adams, Nevada; four daughters, Dianne Richardson, Lebanon, MO, Barbara Pierce, Albuquerque, NM, Viola Wilson, Alamogordo, NM, Sharon Schaeffer, Edwardsville, IL; 15 grandchildren; 13 great-grandchildren; four brothers, Paul Adams and Lewis Adams, both of Nevada, Orval Adams, Kansas City, MO and Frank Adams, Liberal, MO; and two sisters, Viva Twigg, Davis, CA and Violet Campbell, Nevada.

He was preceded in death by one sister, Mary. He was a direct descendant of Eleanor Bourassa Ziegler.

Funeral services were Monday, August 3rd at Ferry Funeral Home with burial in Moore Cemetery.

Dental Education Center Established For Native Americans

A Native American Center of Excellence in Dental Education is being established at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center in Oklahoma City.

The center, in the College of Dentistry, will focus on recruiting Native Americans into dentistry. The program is being funded with a three-year, \$485,000 grant from the Bureau of Health Professions, a division of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

"The OU College of Dentistry has the largest Native American dental enrollment in the nation, with 11 Native Americans pursuing degrees in dentistry," said Dr. Kevin Avery, assistant dean for student affairs and project director. "Native Americans are underrepresented in higher education, and also have poorer oral health than the general population. This grant will help the OU College of Dentistry do its part in changing that. We hope to at least double our Native American enrollment by the end of the three-year grant period."

The grant also will allow the college to enhance curriculum, Avery said. "We plan to add a lecture series on Native American culture and health-care issues to our curriculum, and also to send about one-third of our students to Indian Health service facilities for two-week externships."

The college will establish the first student chapter of the American Society of Indian Dentists, a small national organization that now has no student chapters.

Funds for tutoring and academic counseling will be provided by the grant, but scholarship funds will not. However, various scholarships and financial aid packages are available for Native American students, Avery said. For more information, call Avery at (405) 271-1976.



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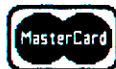
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In your opinion ...

Tribal members enjoyed visit to Shawnee

To Linda Capps,
Vice Chairman:

It was a pleasure and great privilege to be able to bring my parents to Shawnee from their home in San Angelo, Texas for the Pow Wow.

My mother, Evelyn Holt Whipple, now eighty years old, was born in Maud, Oklahoma to N.D. and Florence May Ogee Holt.

As a child she was not taught the ways of our people, but educated to be a "white" American, as so many of us have been. She is, of course, on the Potawatomi rolls.

My father, now eighty-four years of age, was born to John Webster and Sarah Witt Whipple in Oklahoma. He is part Cherokee; his mother Sarah was born on the Cherokee reservation in North Carolina.

Mother had never partici-



Mr. & Mrs. Whipple

pated in Native American ceremonial dancing until this year at Pow Wow. It was a joy to me to see her, in a proper dance shawl, joining in an honor dance for our princess.

Thank you, and all the other members of the Business Com-

mittee and the Pow Wow Committee, for a grand time at Pow Wow, and for the opportunity to dance beside my mother.

Sincerely,

Lu Ellis
Magnolia, Texas

Thanks for participation

Dear Editor,

I would like to thank all the members who participated in the first Annual Potawatomi Pow Wow in Gervais, Oregon last Saturday. I truly had no idea how well it would turn out, but with a lot of help from the members and volunteers it was truly a wonderful experience for us all. I would especially like to thank Mr. Bill (White Eagle) Wilson for his ideas and his participation along with Dave West in our first Gourd dance in the Northwest. I would also like to thank Paul Whitehead, Craig Whitehead, Lee Merrill, for their contributions to the Pow Wow and Esther Lowden, J.P. Motley, Bob Davis, Linda Capps for their kind words and encouragement. And last but not least a very special thanks to Saline Lynch of the Siletz Indian Tribe for teaching me the Owl dance, a very inspirational and memorable dance.

My father always made sure my brother and sisters and I knew we were Indian and from what tribe. We have always been very proud of this even when we attended the white man's schools growing up. Now we see a new Father, someone we admire even more. Thanks to our people in Oklahoma and the 1st Annual Potawatomi Indian Pow Wow, we see our Father in a different light, standing tall, and being proud, proud to be Potawatomi. I thank you all so very much and for my Father too!

Sincerely,
Joseph Louis Baptiste II

Member enjoyed Pow Wow and travels through The Trail of Death

Dear Editor,

I would like to thank everyone in the Shawnee area who took the time to work on this year's PowWow. The results showed that a lot of effort, a lot of caring, and a lot of prayer went into the work. You are all to be commended.

I would also like to thank Mary Farrell and her staff for their help when we were in their office reading through files, and for the many copies of things they ran for us. Thanks to them we found the site of the missions for which we'd been searching.

When PowWow ended, we continued our trip by driving up into Mayetta and visiting the Prairie Band office, then researching in Wamego, KS.

Our travels then took us to the Sugar Creek Mission in Linn County, Kansas, the destination of the 1838 Potawatomi Trail of Death. It's a deeply spiritual place and I recommend it highly to all the Citizen Band members as a place to listen to the wind and to let the Ancestors speak.

We used the mission as our starting point and followed the Trail of Death back to Twin Lakes, IN and the site of Chief Menominee's village, stopping at markers to pay our respects to those who have gone before. My husband and daughter were also on the trip with me and for her it was a way of connecting, of learning just who she is. For me, also.

Along our way, we stopped to do research where we could. One place I would recommend is the Fulton County Historical Society north of Rochester, IN. Shirley Willard, the president, has been instrumental in helping

to lay out the Trail of Death; her maps guided us while the written directions and descriptions in the FCHS newsletter offered more detailed information and led us directly to many of the markers we found. They are putting together a Potawatomi reference library and welcome donations and visitors.

In 1993, a caravan will leave Twin Lakes to place and dedicate more markers on the Trail of Death. Shirley invites you to join in.. Everyone who has travelled the Trail has found it has a profound spiritual impact; I know that for me this was so. We plan to join in the caravan next year.

The Fulton County Historical Society also holds an annual "Trail of Courage" Living History Festival. Its purpose isn't to celebrate but to serve as a remembrance of who we were and as a reminder of who we are. The more I study, the prouder I am of our heritage; the fact that we are here today, and know who we are, is proof of the strength and courage of our ancestors as well as the strength and courage we've inherited and possess.

We concluded our trip at the Newberry Library in Chicago. The Newberry is a private research library which takes some effort to enter but which is well worth it.

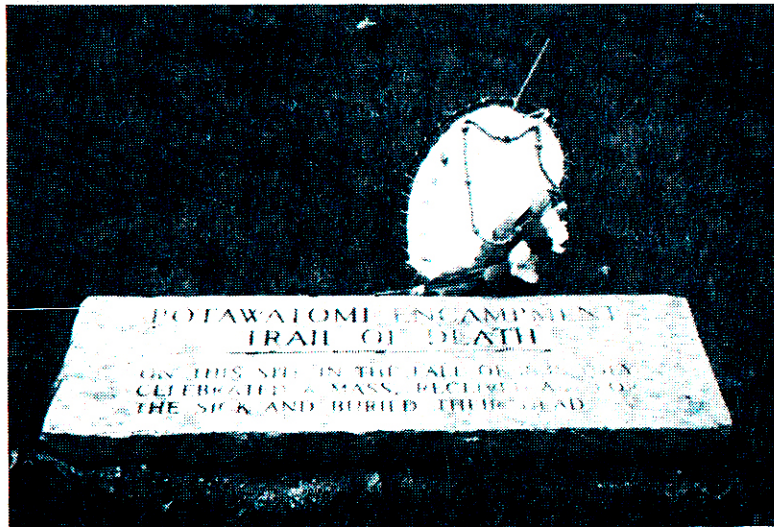
Anyway, if you're interested in following the Trail of Death—or in reading about those who placed markers in 1988 to commemorate and remember those who were forced out of Indiana—Shirley would be happy to help. She can be reached at the Fulton County

Historical Society, Route 3, Box 89, Rochester IN 46975. She also could give you the dates for next year's caravan if you'd like to join us. Also, the FCHS has an excellent video, part of which was filmed in Shawnee, titled The Trail of Death. The title is somewhat misleading, as it includes a lot of history of the

tribe; it would be a good teaching tool. As her about it when you write.

Meanwhile, thank you again for a beautiful PowWow experience this year. I look forward to many more such experiences together with you in Shawnee.

Busho Nikan!
Susan Campbell, WA



A Trail of Death marker in Logansport, Indiana



Monument at Sugar Creek Mission, Linn County, Kansas

Thanks for Scholarship Support

Dear Scholarship Committee,

Every fall our students arrive on campus with certain expectations and preconceived ideas concerning the next year of University life. In our hands, all hopes, dreams and plans are placed and the chain of Texas Wesleyan support begins to form. Professors, admissions counselors, student life counselors and administrators work together to help each student find his or her path. Through this process, new worlds open and opportunities for growth and development begin to unfold.

That is the thrill of higher education: student-by-student, having the privilege of creating opportunity, of stimulating new thought, of assisting individual growth and development. Students are able to reach, to accomplish and to become more than they hoped, dreamed or planned to be.

You are a very special link in this chain of support. Your commitment continues to make it possible for more Wesleyan students to reach their dreams.

Thank you for your scholarship support.

With warm regards,
Jake B. Schrum
President
Texas Wesleyan University
Forth Worth, TX

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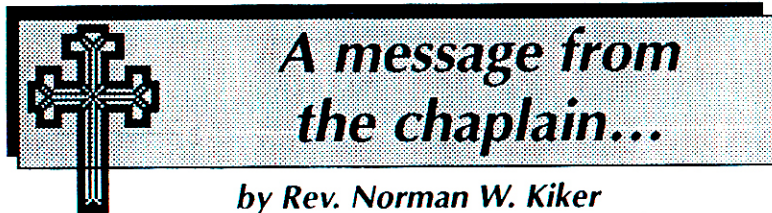
Letters from Lone Eagle February, 1954

Dear HeeNawKee,

At Fort Totten (where I received your letter) I played in what used to be the original Fort. It is not only still standing, but is still being used. Made of bricks that were made on the spot, it is a series of two story buildings built around on enclosure of about 5 acres or more. The buildings all face the old parade grounds in the center, and consist of soldiers' quarter, officers' quarter, kitchens, mess halls and even stables. Here, not so many years ago, hundreds of soldiers were stationed, fighting to break the strength of the Plains Indians, last of the tribes to resist the advance of the white man.

In the Reception Hall, where I presented the program, I stood on the same oak planks of the platform where Majors, Generals, Congressmen and quite a few Presidents have stood, lecturing to the soldiers and white population about the great progress that was being made here in the mid-west.

But today the program was presented to the 300 Sioux and Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indian children—descendants of the vanquished people, who once stood as a gate to block the "progress" of the white man, for now the fort has been made into an Indian school, a boarding school, where children of widely separated bands are being taught the language, the customs and the culture of the white race. And under the circumstances, this is exactly as it should be, for in America today there is no going back to the old way of life—to the eating of Buffalo meat or living in a Tee-Pee—for these children. Those days are gone forever—so it is better that they learn to adjust to the white man's culture—learn to live on the food of the white man—to live in his type of house—so as to be better able to take a reasonable place in the society of the white man in the years ahead. In other words, since we can no longer live as two separate races, it is best that we merge as gracefully and as painlessly as we can and united become one culture—one people. It of course takes time for the Indian to become rehabilitate—for he has the greatest adjustment to make, but if he keeps his head up, and clings to the finer parts of the culture of his ancestors, perhaps some of these things will be accepted by the white man also. At any rate, history of the Indian has been made—and today is still being made—right here at Fort Totten in the very heart of the Sioux reservation. It was a thrilling experience, standing in that hall—letting my mind wander back over the historical years of the past, and trying to gaze into the future to see what bright spots might be ahead for these Indian children who listened so intently to every



A message from the chaplain...

by Rev. Norman W. Kiker

word I had to say. Had you have been there you too would have felt the strain and the stress, the uncertainty, the confusion of trying to grope for something that might result in a happy future—that seemed to be present in the faces of these "misplaced persons" stranded in the middle of a strange world that was moving all about them with such a terrific tempo that while it might have been awe inspiring, yet it was something more or less terrible—something from another world—a world to which the Indian child did not yet belong—but which he MUST PREPARE himself to live in, in the years ahead.

The school is well operated and well directed by about the most understanding teachers I have ever met in any Indian school, but they certainly have a

task ahead of them and seem to realize it, for they too have an interest in trying to help each and every child find happiness while making this great adjustment that simply MUST be made as the first step forward from this stage of conflicting cultures, the result of the white progress.

Nee-Gee
Lone Eagle

February 27, 1954

Dear HeeNawKee,

Your wonderful letter inspires me greatly, and causes me to admit that you are correct—very definitely so—when you say that much of the Indian can, and should be preserved. What I referred to in accepting the white culture (and it must come) was the accepting of the white mode of life—the habits and many of the customs of the white man, for

this is a white man's world, and as the saying goes "When in Spain do as the Spaniards do." That does not mean that we must give our heritage, the FAITH of our fathers, or the finer, more worth while part of their heritage.

But yet we must eat—and our children must eat. The Buffalo and other food that we used to feed our children is gone, so in order that they live, we can only feed them on the food of the white man. The food is only a symbol of the things which we

must depend on the white man for, but deep within our hearts, we may still retain the FAITH which our fathers taught us, and we may pass it on to our children if they wish to accept.

As ever Nee-Gee
Lone Eagle

Please direct your letters to
Norman Kiker, Chaplain,
Citizen Band Potawatomi
Tribe, 1901 S. Gordon Cooper
Dr., Shawnee OK 74801 or call
1-800-9880.

Member sends thanks to Potawatomis

Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma
Dear Tribal Rolls Staff:

I am Archie Jackson and I recently spoke on the telephone with one of your staff members about receiving information about the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma. Please be advised that I received the information that you sent me and I look forward to learning more about the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma. Thank you again for your assistance and may God Bless the Potawatomi People.

Sincerely,
Archie Jackson, Vandalia, MO

New member shares Potawatomi heritage with cub scout members



Dear Editor:

My son, Evan Luthye, (age 7) recently became a member of our tribe. We are descended from Joseph & Theresa Le Fromboise, Theresa Le Fromboise Watkins, Madeleine Watkins Quintard, Mabel Quintard Luthye, Walter Luthye & Wilbur Luthye. (Evan's grandfather).

Evan is also a member of the cub scouts, BSA. When his den leader asked the boys for an idea for their den patrol name, Evan

proudly suggested that their patrol be named for the Potawatomi. Michele Campanella, the den leader, said "good idea". She has check out books from the library and has read up on our tribe. We may not be the best known tribe in this country, but there are 8 little boys in the state of Colorado who know who we are!

Susan Luthye,
Arvada Co

Documentary video on the Trail of Death now available

Dear Editor of HowNiKan:

Wayne Harvey, South Bend, Indiana, made a documentary video on the Trail of Death, which is now available at the Fulton County Museum.

Harvey spent three years making this documentary of Potawatomi history and the forced removal called the Trail of Death. It was shown on Channel 34 Public Television, Elkhart, in April.

Copies of the video are now available from the Fulton County Museum, open Monday-Saturday from 9 to 5. The video is 26 minutes and sells for \$15. To purchase through the mail, send check for \$17.50 to Fulton County Historical Society, R. 3, Box 89, Rochester, IN 46975.

Harvey does not show anything modern in the video. He uses old pictures and scenes without modern vehicles. A Couple of the scenes are from the Trail of Courage Living History Festival, Rochester, such as the one of Bill Wamego playing the role of Menominee.

It is a moving sympathetic

account of the Potawatomi, tracing their early history around the Great Lakes, and showing the exact route of the Trail of Death.

Harvey travelled with the Fulton County Historical Society in their commemorative caravan in 1988 for the 150th anniversary of the Trail of Death. Having his interest sparked, he continued research in the University of Notre Dame.

There he found the original diary of Father Benjamin Petit, the priest who accompanied the Potawatomi. Petit died on the way back and was therefore a casualty of the Trail of Death too. His body was brought back to Notre Dame in 1850 for burial under the cathedral.

Harvey also uses pictures drawn by George Winter, whose collection is housed at Tippecanoe County Museum, Lafayette, Indiana.

All the historical societies that helped are mentioned in the credits.

This video was shown to over a thousand school children who toured the Fulton County Mu-

seum in April and May.

This is the most accurate portrayal of history I have seen. The only mistake was in the mispronunciation of Osawatomie. It is unusual for something to have so few errors. The research was careful, extensive and in depth. It shows that Wayne cares about telling the truth, and also that he has a heart for the Indians.

A lot of documentaries are boring. This one is dramatic and filmed in such a way that it is interesting all the way through. For instance, when showing the map of the Potawatomi migration around the Great Lakes, the map is shown against a background of trees and birds singing to give a feel for the nature of the area.

If you are looking for a good film to show school children to teach the history of the Citizen Band Potawatomi, this would be an excellent choice. Anyone of any age will benefit from seeing it and learning what really happened.

Yours truly,
Shirley Willard, president

Fulton County Historical
Society

Seeking applicants for WIC program

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe is seeking eligible applicants for the WIC Program. All pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants, and children up to the age of 5 who are medically at risk and meet the income eligibility guidelines are eligible. Contact the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian WIC Program, 1901 S. Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee, OK 74801 at 405-275-3121 or 1-800-880-9880 or the WIC office nearest you for more information.

The special supplemental food program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is open to all eligible persons. If you feel you have been discriminated against because of race, color, sex, creed, age, religion, political affiliation, mental/physical handicap, or national origin, write immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.



For the record...

Business Committee Minutes — July 23, 1992

Present : Chairman John A. Barrett, Jr., Vice-Chairman Linda CAPPs, Secretary-Treasurer Bob Davis, Committeeman Hilton Melot, Committeeman Jerry Motley, Accounting Director Carolyn Sullivan, Tribal Rolls Director Mary Farrell. Meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m. by Chairman Barrett.

Discussion was held concerning Class III Gaming Compact. Hilton Melot moved to place, in the east end of the Bingo Hall, up to 200 machines, as many as can be financed with approximately \$300,000.00 down, 150 minimum lottery, 30 Keno. The Tribe will advertise that we are expanding into a larger facility with a maximum of \$10,000.00 for marketing studies and advertising proposals; Jerry Motley seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Jerry Motley moved to approve the minutes of the May 28, 1992 Business Committee Meeting; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Bob Davis moved to approve Resolution #92-2 protesting the placement of Ray Springwater into the Realty/Land Operations position at the Shawnee Agency; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Bob Davis moved to approve Resolution #93-3 enrolling 25 descendant applicants; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot moved to approve Resolution #93-4 enrolling 24 descendant applicants; Jerry Motley seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Jerry Motley moved to approve Resolution #93-5 enrolling 26 descendant applicants; Bob Davis seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Linda Capps moved to approve Resolution #93-6 enrolling 25 descendant applicants; John Barrett seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot moved to approve Resolution #93-7 enrolling 15 descendant applicants; Bob Davis seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Jerry Motley moved to approve Resolution #93-8 enrolling 15 applicants eligible for enrollment under previous guidelines; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Bob Davis moved to approve Resolution #93-9 pertaining to the relinquishment of Jeanie Sue Backus from the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Linda Capps moved to approve Resolution #93-10 increasing the blood degree for Mnitouqua/Margaret Bourassa Frigon from one half to full blood Potawatomi; Jerry Motley seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot moved to appoint Vice-Chairman Linda Capps as the representative of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma to the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Institute of Indian Heritage; John Barrett seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot moved to approve an outside telephone line for the Tribal Museum; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Linda Capps moved to approve purchases over \$5,000.00 be presented to the Business Committee for consideration of either a sealed or unsealed bid. Sealed bids given to the lowest responsive bid, three unsealed bids given to the person in charge of purchasing and be included in the file for the approval of the purchasing; Jerry Motley seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Linda Capps moved to adjourn Business Committee Meeting; Hilton Melot seconded; Meeting adjourned at 10:45 p.m.



A Potawatomi welcome to these new members

Fleer, Brandy Marie
Fleer, Amber Lynn
Fleer, Chad William
Bowers, Addy Nicole
Martin, Andrew Lyle
Giem, Tamera Dee Martin
Giem, Jared Joseph
Lyons, Kasi Patricia
Benshoof, Ashley Russell
Benshoof, Courtney Anne
McCarty, Craig Wayne
Smith, Katelyn Cheyenne
Prince, Karen Lee Logsdon
Prince, Cassie Faith
Prince, Marcus Lee
Ogee, Roger William
Mahoney, Lisa Ann Ogee
Mahoney II, Richard William
Mahoney, Rachel Lynn
Mahoney, Thomas James
Marcus, Mike
Marcus, Anthony Jon
Spalding, Lynn Marie
Grexa, Jennifer Suzanne
Grexa, Heidi N.
Grexa, Amanda Caroline
Dibler, Dusty Martin
Dibler, Britney Nicole
Anderson, Katy Sue
Bartlett, Christopher Eugene
Bartlett, Michelle Elaine
Gonzalez, Jacob Noel
Wood, Jason Dee
Wood, Jerod Del
Monhollon, Sherri Lynne Spangler
Holmes, Susan Elizabeth Spangler
Spangler, Rodney Ray
Cartwright, Andrew Brian
Cartwright, Amy Denys
Waddell, Brenda Jeanne
Waddell, Gregory Scott
Haynes, Buddy Albert
Haynes, Adam Troy
Tucker II, Robert Eugene
Lewis, James Scott
Lewis, Thomas Craig
Lewis, William Mark
Tremain, Collin Ryan
Haynes, Timothy Wayne
Haynes, Anthony Lee
West, Shyloh Kaye

Lehman, Michael Sean
McCloure, Andrea Nicole
Holder, Julia Louise McGraw
Patten, DeAnna Marie
Pruitt, Jeremy Glen
Pruitt, Jason Lynn
Pruitt, Larry Brandon
Kennedy, Wesley Ray
Kennedy, Jason Scott
Davis, Tanner Kaleb
Davis, Tyler Korey
Saylor, Janeice Kay
Dike, Danny Reed
Parish, Piper Lauren
Parish, Hailey Elizabeth
Grill, Angela Christine
Sheppard, Scott Keith
Green, Shara Kay Sheppard
Brollier, Jamie Lee
Brown, Angela Reaschell
Brown, Kelly JoAnne
Johnson, Megan Michelle
Johnson, Lindsay Marie
Williams, Stacie Michelle Diehl
Diehl, Jeffrey Patrick
Diehl, Sarah Marie
Diehl, Maggie Mae
McInturff, Steven Edwin
Black, David Shawn
Black, Cody Neil
King, Kelly Nicole

King, Scott DeWayne
Hamilton, Michael Shawn
Hamilton, Jessica Shantel
Hamilton, Erica Renee
Hamilton, Mason Coale
Cheatwood, Tiffany Rene'
Cheatwood, Justin DeLayne
Cheatwood, Travis Dean
Stark, Terry John
Stark, Phillip Thomas
McDonald, Tommy Frost
McDonald, Tracie Denise
Moran, Jacob Thomas
Harding, Sandra Lee
Daniels, David Isaac
Machuzak, Holly Nicole
Mileham, Nathan William
Mileham, Jessica Renae
Hull, Cody Andrew
Adamczak, Donna Maria Allen
Malakowsky, Jr. Joseph George
Valencia, Jr. George Gorgonia
Caballero, Roxanna Shoenea
Conger, Skyla Ariel
Upton, Jimmy Wayne
Upton, Regina Marie
Austin, Jennifer Lee
Vaughn, Jessica Danielle
Vaughn, Robert Aaron
Robinson, Haley Nicole
Moser, Christa Janel

Owen, Ashley Rae
Manning, Lonnie Joesph
Acre, Amy Jo
Acre, Randi Leanne
Acre, Shawn Tyler
Johnson, Jr. David Lee
Reneau, Brandi Dawn
Reneau, Patsy Michelle
Dye, Ashley Lauren
Dye, Allyson Leigh
Hall, John Thomas
Mahana, Ryan Wesley
Mahana, Aaron Joseph
Finch, Ellis Michael Thomas

The following new enrollees were eligible for enrollment under previous guidelines.

Ogee, William Roger
Ogee, Edward Douglas
Harris, Cindy Rene' Parrish
Pruett, Veta Ann
Kreager, Maud Adele Blair
Kreager, Karin Adele
Brake, Tiffany RayNell
Talley, Tab Wayne
Hall, Cheryl Lynn
Harris, Charlene Kay
Howell, Mary Louise



GIFT CERTIFICATES ARE NOW AVAILABLE IN THE GIFT SHOP

NO. _____ DATE _____

THIS CERTIFICATE ENTITLES _____

TO SELECT A GIFT IN THE AMOUNT OF _____

PRESENTED BY _____

DRAWN BY _____

For Your Health

American Indian youth suffer in physical and mental health

(From *News From Indian Country*, Mid April 1992) — American Indians suffer more physical and mental problems as teen-agers than any other group and attempt suicide at four times the national rate, says a federal study.

"We are now on notice ... exactly how devastated this community is," said Rep. George Miller, chairman of the House Interior Committee. "You cannot participate in the formation of public policy and ignore the conclusions of this report," the *California Democrat* said.

Nearly one in six Indian adolescents has attempted suicide and 20 percent of the teenagers surveyed for the Indian Health Service study described their health as poor.

One in four Indian boys is a problem drinker by the end of high school, and 11 percent of the youth surveyed reported extreme hopelessness, said the report, published March 24th in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"This is the most devastated group of adolescents in the United States," said Michael Resnick, a University of Minnesota researcher who helped conduct the study.

Everett Rhoades, director of the Indian Health Service, said the health problems amounted to a "great epidemic that's taking off Indian youth."

Teen-agers who have dropped out of school were not surveyed, so health

problems are probably more pervasive than the study found, the researchers said.

Many Indian youth know friends or family members who have killed themselves, so suicide has become the way for them to deal with the distress and hopelessness that pervades their lives, the report said.

Eleven percent of the Indian teen-agers surveyed knew someone who had committed suicide and 17 percent had tried to take their own lives. Indian adolescents are more than twice as likely as non-Indians to die from suicide.

"Native American youths have a familiarity and intimacy with death and loss within families comparable to few other young people in our society," the study said.

The study offered a glimmer of hope. Indian adolescents don't experience more health and mental problems than non-Indians until they reach the ninth grade, according to the survey.

The researchers said that was "window of opportunity" to help Indian teens.

The problems can be solved with

improved health services, better education, stronger cultural ties and the creation of mentor programs to give Indian youth the role models many don't have, the researchers said.

There are only 17 mental health workers for the nation's 400,000 Indian youth; 200 are needed, said Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee.

Nearly 14,000 rural teen-agers from 50 tribes in 15 states answered the anonymous questionnaire.

Cancer third leading cause of death for American Indians

Cancer is the third leading cause of death among American Indians and Alaska Natives, and the second leading cause of death for native women. Certain tribes have high rates of specific kinds of cancer. For example, lung cancer is a critical problem among plains Indian tribes but is very low among southwestern tribes. Nasopharyngeal cancer is extremely rare among American Indians and non-Indians but is surprisingly common among Alaska Natives.

Survival rates for cancer are measured in terms of the five year period after first diagnosis. In the general U.S. population, survival rates are about 51%, survival rates for Indian peoples is only 34%, and

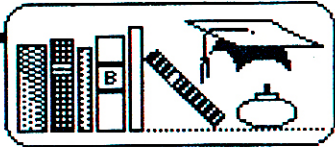
for some specific kinds of cancer the rate is zero!

Concerned health professionals and a number of tribal leaders are raising some very interesting questions about these statistics. Why are survival rates for Indian peoples lower than for the general population? Why do some Indian tribes seem more susceptible to certain specific cancers? Can traditional Indian medicine help the cancer patient?

These questions and others will be addressed by tribal leaders, researchers, and health care providers at a conference in Rapid City, South Dakota, September 15-17, 1992. The conference is co-sponsored by the Native American Research

and Training Center of the University of Arizona, the National Cancer Institute, and the Indian Health Service. Participants will analyze existing research, identify barriers to care, discuss the knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes of different tribes, review innovative and culturally relevant prevention and intervention strategies, identify risk factors, and discuss how western ways can be combined with traditional medicine for more effective treatment.

The conference will take place at the convention center adjacent to the Howard Johnson Hotel. For further information, contact Margaret Yslas or Dr. Robert Young at (602) 621-5075.



EDUCATION & the American Indian

OU ranked 46th in graduating minority doctoral students

The University of Oklahoma is among the top 50 colleges and universities that graduate minority doctoral students in the United States, according to a special report published in the May 7 *Black Issues in Higher Education* magazine.

The report, titled "Top 100 Degree Producers," ranks which colleges and universities do the best job of graduating African, Asian, Hispanic and Native Americans at the baccalaureate, graduate, and professional degree levels.

OU is ranked 46th among the top 50 in graduating minority doctoral students, according to the special report. The report also ranks OU as 14th in the top 100 schools in graduating Native Americans at the baccalaureate level.

The report provides information on the top producers of minority graduates among engineering, medicine, law, health sciences, business, communications, arts and sciences and other professional programs.

The U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics was the primary source for the data in the special report. The report uses the most recent data, which is for the 1988-89 academic year.

"Top 100 Degree Producers" is the most comprehensive statistical portrait of its kind, according to Cox, Matthews & Associates Inc., Fairfax, Va., publisher of *Black Issues in Higher Education*.

The percentage of minority graduate students on the Norman campus has increased from 5.2 to 8.1 percent during the past five years.

Several programs exist at OU to enhance the number of minority graduate assistants, including:

- The Norman campus Provost Office provides 75 percent of funding for new graduate Ph.D. students from under-represented minority groups. There are currently 20 students supported under this program.

- The U.S. Department of Education supports funding for graduate students through the Patricia Roberts Harris Fellows program. Currently, 17 students on the Norman campus and eight at the OU Health Sciences Center are supported. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education also offers Doctoral Study Grants. Eight students on the Norman campus and one at the Health Sciences Center currently are supported through this program.

- The College of Arts and Sciences has a fellowship program for under-represented minority students, which currently provides a total of \$150,000 in support of 26 graduate students.

At OU's Health Sciences Center, combined minority students enrollment in graduate and professional programs has increased 16 percent over the past three years. The professional programs experi-

enced a 27 percent increase, primarily due to an increase in American Indian and Hispanic students.

The College of Medicine has been recognized as a national model by the Southwest Regional education Board for its successful recruiting efforts to attract American Indian students. In addition,

three College of Medicine M.D./Ph.D. students, all American Indian females, were selected as National Institutes of Health fellows. Of the 139 applicants from across the nation, one of the three HSC students received the highest score, with all three HSC students scoring among the top 30 applicants.

Educational Opportunity for Native Americans Offered at University of Arizona Speech and Hearing Sciences Department

The University of Arizona's Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences offers a unique educational opportunity for Native American students. For the past thirteen years, the United States Office of Education and the University of Arizona have supported the American Indian Professional Training Program (AIT) in Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology. The program provides financial and academic assistance for Native American students who choose to pursue careers uniquely qualified to meet the needs of Native American with communication disorders. Current participants in the program include: Christle Bearheels Ricketts (Crow Creek Sioux), John Dodge (Jemez), Jennifer Enote (Zuni), Tricia Jojola (Isleta), Clarice Monteau (Chippewa Cree), Kevin Shot With Arrow (Oglala Sioux).

Gari Smith (Skokomish) and Tad Williams (Paiute). The AIT is now accepting applications for undergraduate and graduate students for the 1993-1994 academic year. For more information, please call or stop by: Betty Nunnery, Program Coordinator, American Indian Professional Training Program Room 301, Speech Building University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona 85721 (602) 621-1969.

REGIONAL OFFICE REPORTS

First Northwest Region Pow Wow termed big success

Bozho! from Oregon:

I would like to thank everyone who came to our council meeting and the first Northwest Pow-Wow. Not only did we have a lot of members attend but we received phone calls from those who could not attend to wish us luck. Thank You again. We had 120 members sign the guest book for our meeting. The attendance of the Shawnee Business Committee made it a very special day for us. Esther Lowden got to present our Princess Shyloh West with her shawl during the meeting and later with her sash during the dancing. Shyloh is the daughter of Dave West, a Potawatomi from Eugene, Oregon. Dave works for the Confederates Tribe of Siletz and is a JTPA Councilor. Shyloh is eighteen and just graduated from high school this year. She also dances competition. Altho, the time difference between Oklahoma and Oregon got some of us mixed up a little we still had a good meeting, and we still got out on time to enjoy a fine chicken barbeque dinner.

I know that there was a few people that I didn't get to talk to, and some that I didn't get back to...please forgive me and call the office at our new toll free number, 1-800-522-3744. I have an answering machine now so if I'm on the back forty you can leave a message and I'll call you right back.

I had the nicest visit with one of our elders from Kennewick, Washington. Jimmie "Paxico" Wabaunsee came the day before and we sat on my back porch and drank coffee, ate watermelon and swapped stories. Thanks Paxico for the crooked necked squash seeds, I think he said he was 79 this year, and I think Rosalie Lanning from Yuba City, CA came the farthest. I'm not sure about the youngest as there was a bunch of little ones there.

After dinner we had a good session in the library of the high school to see if we could find some of our ancestors, and we almost missed the gourd dance. I almost chickened out at the last minute but the others wouldn't

let me. We had eight drums come to play for us. Our head drum, Lee Merrill came from Eugene, Or, others came from Washington State and as far south as Klamath Falls. We enjoyed some wonderful songs and the dancing was the best. Our head lady dancer "Saline Lynch" is a niece and a member of the Siletz Tribe. Our head man dancer was Craig Whitehead and his father Paul Whitehead was our whipman. The longer they drummed the better the dancing got. The vendors lined the hallways of the school and some even spent the night in the parking lot. If you missed this year, make a promise to yourself to come next year, because you missed something very special and meaningful. We missed you, and next year we are going to have FRY BREAD.

Oh yes, a couple things left behind, a tape recorder, a bracelet and Dave your blanket is at the office. *

Migwech,

Rocky Baptiste



Rocky Baptiste Kicks Off First Of New-Syle Regional Meetings In Portland Last Month. More Pictures On Next Page.

New regional reps named in Houston, Northern California

Lu Ellis of Magnolia, Texas, has been selected as the Regional Representative for the Houston, Texas area.

Lu is an Ogee-Beaubien, born in Oilton, Oklahoma. She has five grown children and seven grandchildren, so she knows what it means to deal with family! She's been independently researching Native American affairs and cultural issues for many years, and has involved herself in local Indian affairs around the Houston area.

Lu is currently a popular artist and has shown her work in many galleries. Her work is exclusively constructed with traditional Native American materials, such as feather, bone, stone, and wood.

We welcome her to the pro-



Lu Ellis

gram and hope all the tribal members in the Houston area give her a call or drop her note to say hello and introduce themselves.

Lu can be reached at:

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe
Houston Regional Office
25231 Huffsmith-Conroe Road
Magnolia, TX 77355
Local calls: (713) 356-7957 or call toll-free 1-(800) 272-7957

Merced joins California team

Gary Bibb of Merced, California, has been selected as the Regional Representative for the Northern and Central California areas.

Gary is a Peltier, and son of John D. Wilfred Bibb, who was born and raised on tribal lands in Oklahoma and attended both Sacred Heart and Shalako Indian Schools.

Born in the San Francisco Bay area, Gary has spent the last 38 years in the San Joaquin Valley where he now operates his own successful real estate appraisal company, G.R. Bibb & Associates. He's also the proud father of six children, ranging in age from thirteen to twenty-two.

Gary is no stranger to Native American affairs, and has been involved in many traditional activities over the years.

We welcome him to the program and invite all tribal members in the Central and Northern California areas to get in touch with Gary and introduce themselves.

Gary can be reached at:
Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe
No. California Regional Office
1777 North "G" Street, Suite 6
Merced, CA 95340
Local calls: (209) 722-8585
or call toll-free 1-800-874-8585

You Are Invited To The
Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe's
Denver Regional Council Meeting

Oct. 11, 1992 • 11 A.M.-5 P.M. • Chief Hosa Lodge, Golden

A Celebration Of Our Cultural Heritage

Phone 861-1140 In Denver Or 1-800-531-1140 For Information

REGIONAL OFFICE REPORTS

First Annual Citizen Band Potawatomi Pow Wow

August 29, 1992 • Gervais High School, Gervais, Oregon



Potawatomi Princess Miss Shyloh West Of Eugene, Oregon

The Song of our Ancestors is heard in the wind and air we breathe. Always reminding us are the memories, the spirit of the People. The earth does not belong to us; we belong to the earth.

— Chief Seattle



Regional representative Rocky Baptist leads visiting tribal officials in Grand Entry: from left, Business Committeeman Hilton Melot, Secretary-Treasurer and Tribal Administrator Bob Davis, Regional Coordinator Jeremy Finch, Business Committeeman Jerry Motley. Behind them are Esther Lowden, museum curator, and Vice Chairman Linda Capps.



Lots of youngsters took to the dance floor.



Above left: Davis talks with tribal member Dave West, regional director for the Siletz Indian Tribe and father of the princess. West served as arena director for the Pow Wow. Below left, dancers check out one of the many arts and crafts vendors. Above, smudging of the gourd dance group. Several tribal members presented a beautiful gourd dance before the Pow Wow began.



Davis addresses Northwest Regional Council meeting.



STATE NEWS

OIBDC receives contract

On Monday, August 3, 1992, the Oklahoma Indian Business Development Center was awarded a one year contract with a renewable two year option. Funding was obtained through the United States Department Agency (MBDA) for the seventh consecutive year.

Mr. David Baldwin, Project Director of the OIBDC, expressed thanks to all the Tribes and Indian owned businesses statewide for their continued support and encouraged them to refer Tribal members for business assistance to OIBDC's program.

On Thursday, September 3, the Oklahoma Indian Business Development Center, 5727 S. Garnett, Suite C, Tulsa, Ok 74116 (Telephone: (918) 250-5950), hosted an Open House at the OIBDC offices and invited statewide businesses and the public.

Following the Open House, the annual "MED Week" (Minority Enterprise Development) Awards Banquet was held at the downtown Hoffbrau Restaurant. The awards dinner keynote speaker was Mr. Joe Hardy (Navajo) of MBDA in Washington, DC.

The center proudly recognized the following outstanding Native American business persons and businesses for the year: Jerry Nowlin, Aero-Fab Corporation, CEO/President Manufacturing Firm Indian Business of the Year (Cherokee); Robert Allen, H&R Painting, Owner/Senior Partner Construction Firm Indian Business of the Year (Choctaw); William (Bill) Wright, Wright's Music, Owner/President Retail Firm Indian Business of the Year (Cherokee); Cecil Cummings, Feathergraphx, Owner/President Service Firm Indian Business of the Year (Cherokee); Richard Anderson, P C Trainers, Owner/President New Indian Business of the Year (Creek); Kaw Nation Of Oklahoma, Tribal Business Award of the Year. Other awards include: Wayne Bohannon, Warren Petroleum Company/Chevron USA, Inc., Corporate Award of the Year; Vivian Pegues, Office of Public Affairs, State of Oklahoma, Minority Business Advocate of the Year.

Conference scheduled for October in Tulsa

TULSA- A conference titled "The Next 500 Years" is scheduled for Oct. 11 through 14 at the Westin Hotel in Tulsa. Sponsored by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Cherokee Nation, Osage Nation, and Sac and Fox Nation, the conference has been endorsed by the Intertribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes and the U.S. Indian Health Service.

The conference has purposely been scheduled opposite several local events recognizing the 500-year anniversary of the arrival of Europeans in the Americas.

The first day of the conference will include a speaker's forum, with legislative and congressional candidates being invited to speak and answer the questions of a panel. There are also cultural discussions scheduled that day.

The second day of the conference will concentrate on tribal sovereignty. Morning sessions will discuss the new self-governance compacts authorized by the U.S. Congress. Afternoon sessions will concentrate on the legal infrastructure required for tribes to protect their sovereignty.

The third day of the conference is scheduled to include health issues. Maternal and child health will be discussed in the morning. Elder issues will be

discussed in the afternoon, followed by a discussion of communicable diseases, with a panel to discuss acquired immune deficiency syndrome and tuberculosis. A panel of elders will discuss their perspectives on health matters.

On the final day of the conference, education will be discussed in a morning session concentrating on the idea of educating ourselves and our neighbors. A follow-up report on the White House Conference on Indian Education will also be reviewed. A general session is scheduled to end the conference that afternoon.

During the conference, Muscogee (Creek) Principal Chief Bill Fife will provide opening remarks. The planning committee is organizing a Monday night powwow, a presentation of a short comedy skit about Christopher Columbus, and is also inviting several keynote speakers.

Tribal members and community leaders are asked to attend. Conference fees are \$150 and conference rates are available at the Westin Hotel. People attending the conference are eligible to earn continuing education units through the University of Oklahoma.

Judge's ruling causes setback in gambling agreement

(From The Daily Oklahoman, Sept. 11, 1992) — The Ponca tribe is not going to fold in its efforts to win a gambling compact with the state, the tribe's administrator said Thursday.

Tribal officials are disappointed with a federal judge's ruling that the tribe cannot use the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to force the state to enter into a gambling agreement with the tribe, Delbert Cole said.

"This in no way stops us from going on and still pursuing Class III gaming in Oklahoma," he said.

"It's a setback but it's not over."

An appeal is possible, but tribal officials first want to talk the matter over with their lawyers, said Cole, who also is a member of the tribe's governing business committee.

Cole said the legal issue could become moot if state officials would negotiate seriously with the tribe about a gambling compact that would include casino games.

"The state could negotiate in good faith if they wanted to, if they desired to," he said. "But apparently they don't want to. Class III gaming is what we're after."

Some tribal members were disappointed by U.S. District Judge Ralph Thompson's ruling, with some saying that the tribe should set up casino gambling on Indian land and force the state to act.

Thompson, in his ruling Wednesday, said it was unconstitutional for Congress to obligate states, against their will, to enter into gambling agreements as required by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

The Poncas filed a federal lawsuit to force Oklahoma to negotiate for casino gambling. State officials have said the governor cannot legally negotiate for games that are banned under the state's criminal statutes.

Neal Leader, an assistant Oklahoma attorney general, said Wednesday that the state is willing to negotiate for casino gambling if tribes can show there is a legal basis to do so.

Cole said he does not understand why the tribes must get approval from the state because the gaming operation would be on Indian land and operated by a sov-

eign nation, the Ponca tribe.

The tribe, he said, is protected under the same constitutional provisions that Thompson cited in his ruling that the state cannot be forced to take action.

Cole said other states, such as Wisconsin and Minnesota, are enjoying benefits from allowing tribes to operate casino games. Oklahoma is losing out on extra

revenue that would be generated by tourists, he said.

He disagrees with state officials' view that Oklahoma is strongly anti-gambling.

"People in the state of Oklahoma, they're for Indian gaming," Cole said. "That's one of the things we want to emphasize."

Choctaw Lighthorsemen stop whiskey peddlers

In the early 1800s, officers known as Choctaw Lighthorsemen were organized to keep whiskey out of the Choctaw country. In accordance, a prohibition law was passed and lighthorsemen organized to drive the whiskey peddlers out of the country. They did their work well and succeeded to a great extent.

When the Lighthorsemen had meetings, a speaker would present whiskey as being Miko Homa (red king) and proceed to use his eloquence to show the evil habits of any who followed Miko Homa. He would describe Miko Homa as taking his money, his property and bringing suffering to his wife and children; that he would take all that he loved away from him. The people attending the meeting would then be urged to sign a pledge that they would not use intoxicating liquor and exert their influence to help the officers keep the whiskey out of the country.

Today, the Choctaw Nation has only one Lighthorseman, appointed by Chief Hollis E. Roberts since 1978. William Williston of McCurtain County serves the Choctaw Nation, attending all judicial meetings as the official Lighthorseman.

Tribe has also contracted the Law Enforcement Program from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and has three officers located at strategic points across the Choctaw Nation boundaries.

Choctaw Nation Finishing Company wins award

(From Bishinik, Choctaw Nation, August 1992) — The Choctaw Nation Finishing Company in Hugo has won the Administrators Award for Excellence from the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Thousands of small businesses are recommended for the federal award, but only a handful of businesses in each state are presented the award certificate, which recognizes the accomplishments of small businesses.

Bruce Robinson, district Director of SBA out of the Oklahoma City office, visited the plant in Hugo to present the award to Chief Hollis E. Roberts, company manager Tommy Harris, and the staff of the Finishing Company.

The Choctaw Nation Finishing Company in Hugo is a subcontractor of Texas Instruments.

Some of the major criteria considered in nomination for the Administrators Award for Excellence include the sub-contractors' ability for prompt delivery and the quality of the product.

The Choctaw Nation Finishing Company has accomplished and maintained a near-perfect record on both accounts with 99.1% acceptance of incoming products and successful Just-In-Time (JIT) daily delivery.

Iowa Tribe officers installed

(From Bah-Kho-Je Journal, Iowa Tribe, August 21, 1992) — The new Business Committee was sworn in on July 17 at 2 p.m. at the Iowa Tribal Complex.

Vice Chairman Wallace Murray and Secretary Mae Sine were re-elected to their positions. Eugene Smith, Councilperson, will be a new addition to the Business Committee. Lawrence Murray, Chairman, conducted the ceremony procedures. Chairman Murray recited the oath of office as the newly elected members raised

their right arms and repeated the oath. Many family members and friends were in attendance at the ceremony. After the formal ceremony a reception was held in honor of the new Business Committee members.

The Iowa Tribal Business Committee is established by the Tribal Constitution which grants the Committee the power to "act on behalf of the Tribe in all matters on which the Tribe is empowered to act."

OKLAHOMA 1992 YEAR OF THE INDIAN

NATIVE TRIBES

CHEROKEE

TRIBE NAME: Cherokee is the approved anglicized form of the name rendered "Tsalagi" in the Cherokee language, a name found spelled in nearly fifty different ways in historical records.

LANGUAGE: Cherokee is distantly related to the Northern Iroquoian language including Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida and Seneca-Cayuga.

CULTURE: Generally, Cherokee culture and spirituality is based upon respect for the forces of nature and the environment.

HISTORY: Traditional and historical evidence prove the tribe once lived on the upper sources of the Ohio River south of the Iroquois, who were their bitter enemies. The Cherokees later entered the Tennessee region.

Westward expansion of the European colonies in the 18th century forced the Cherokees to concede more and more land to settlers. In 1835, the Treaty of Echota provided for the forced relocation of the entire tribe to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Seventeen thousand Cherokee people took the tragic walk across what is now known as the "Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma. The journey claimed 4,000 lives by the time it ended in March, 1839.

Despite much struggle, the Cherokee Nation prospered in Indian Territory.

CHARACTERISTICS: Liberal, just and shrewd in business dealings, the Cherokee people were most often described as steady and dignified and were noted for their bravery and courage in defense of their country and in the maintenance of their rights as a people.

MOST FAMOUS MALE: Sequoyah

MOST FAMOUS FEMALE: Chief Wilma Mankiller

CURRENT TRIBAL ROLL: 129,301

KEY POPULATION AREAS: 14 counties in northeastern Oklahoma surrounding the Tahlequah area.

TOP EVENTS: Sept. 3 - 6: Cherokee National Holiday Tahlequah; Oct. 17 - 18: Tahlequah Intertribal Festival Tahlequah.

TRIBAL HEADQUARTERS: For more information write the Cherokee Nation, P. O. Box 948, Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464 or call 918/456-0671.

CADDO

TRIBE NAME: Caddo is a contraction of the word Kadohadacho, signifying "real chiefs."

SIGN LANGUAGE: In trading with tribes on the Western Plains, the Caddo became proficient in the use of sign language to communicate with tribes whose speech they did not understand.

CULTURE: Prehistoric migration of the Caddos still remains a debate. Archaeological discoveries in eastern Oklahoma tend to prove their movement to be from southwestern areas to the Red River in Oklahoma.

They were generally known as agriculturists but also manufactured salt which they traded, along with the wood of the bois d'arc tree, prized in making bows, to other Indian tribes in pre-Columbian days.

HISTORY: References to the Caddo appear in the chronicles of the De Soto expedition of 1541. From 1714-1803, the French influenced the land of the Caddos. After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the Caddos transferred their friendships from the French to the United States.

In 1835, the Caddo sold their ancient homelands to the United States and moved to the Brazos River area in Texas. Conditions at the Brazos River were not favorable and in 1858 the tribe was removed to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) settling on the Washita River within present Caddo County.

CHARACTERISTICS: Most early writers were impressed with the Caddo, describing them as industrious, intelligent, sociable, and lively; courageous and brave in war, and exceptional hosts. Caddo is one of the few tribes who harmonize certain tribal songs.

TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES: Turkey Dance

CURRENT TRIBAL ROLL: 3,067

KEY POPULATION AREAS: Caddo County

TOP EVENTS: Family Reunion, May 22-25, Binger; Annual Powwow, June 19-20, Binger.

TRIBAL HEADQUARTERS: For more information write the Caddo Tribal Office, P.O. Box 487, Binger, Oklahoma 73009 or call 405/656-2344.

ARAPAHO

TRIBE NAME: The name Arapaho originates in the Pawnee term "tirapihu", meaning "he buys or trades." The Arapaho call themselves Inuna-ina, meaning "people of our own kind."

LANGUAGE: The Arapaho are one of the western-most tribes of the Algonquian linguistic family.

CULTURE: The oldest traditions of the Arapaho place their earliest settlements east of the headwaters of the Mississippi River to the end of Lake Superior. There they raised large corn crops and established permanent villages.

HISTORY: After many years, the Arapaho drifted eastward onto the Plains. It is said they "lost the corn," which means they ceased to plant seed and till the soil. They became buffalo hunters, a semi-nomadic people who lived in teepee villages.

In their early migrations, the Arapahos were generally in the company of the Cheyennes, with whom they seem to have been allied far back.

The Southern Arapahos were generally on friendly terms with white people and in 1867, signed the Treaty of Medicine Lodge which placed them on reservation lands in the central and western part of Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

CHARACTERISTICS: Friendly, contemplative and religious people who were noted as brave warriors.

TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES: Sacred Pipe Ceremony

CURRENT TRIBAL ROLL: 9,340

KEY POPULATION AREAS: Blaine, Canadian, Custer, Dewey, Kingfisher, Roger Mills and Washita Counties.

TOP EVENTS: Cheyenne/Arapaho Summer Fest - El Reno, July 31 - August 2; Cheyenne/Arapaho Labor Day Celebration Powwow - Colony, September 4-7.

TRIBAL HEADQUARTERS: For more information write the Cheyenne/Arapaho Tribes, P. O. Box 38, Concho, OK 73022 or call 405/262-0345.

CHICKASAW

TRIBE NAME: The word Chickasaw is the anglicized version of the tribe's name for itself, "Chikasha," which roughly translates to "he who walked ahead."

LANGUAGE: The Chickasaw are of the Muskogean linguistic family. Chickasaw (and the similar Choctaw) were the main languages of commercial and tribal exchange for all tribes along the lower Mississippi River.

CULTURE: According to legend, the tribe came from the West and settled with their leader, who carried a mystic pole that leaned east until it crossed the Mississippi. An advanced civilization, they lived well by Mississippi frontier standards.

HISTORY: The tribe's earliest settlement was on the east side of the Mississippi River. The first Chickasaw contact with Europeans came in the winter of 1540-41, when they defeated Hernando de Soto and his conquistadors. The first of 14 U.S. treaties and agreements was the 1786 Treaty of Hopewell. The tribe's motto is "Unconquered and Unconquerable," from their tradition of never having lost a battle. The Chickasaw are one of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. Two agreements made with the Choctaw shaped their history here. One, in 1837, provided for Chickasaw settlement in Indian Territory within the Choctaw Nation. The other, in 1854, established the boundary between the two nations. (The Chickasaw purchased their land from the Choctaw.)

TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES: The Pashofa Ceremony has long been an elaborate healing rite to cure the sick. On the afternoon of the rite's third day, all feasted on Pashofa (now the tribe's national dish) made from cracked corn and pork.

CURRENT TRIBAL ROLL: 26,000

KEY POPULATION AREAS: 13 counties in south central Oklahoma comprise the Chickasaw Nation: Carter, Garvin, McClain, Pontotoc, Murray, Johnston, Grady, Jefferson, Love, Marshall, Stephens and Bryan.

TOP EVENTS: Chickasaw Festival, October 1-3, Tishomingo; Chickasaw Annual Meeting, October 3, Tishomingo.

TRIBAL HEADQUARTERS: For more information, write the Chickasaw Nation, P. O. Box 1548, Ada, Oklahoma 74821-1548 or call 405/436-2603.

NATIONAL NEWS

Toppeconnic named director of the Office of Indian Education

John W. Tippeconnic III was named director of the Office of Indian Education Programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

"I am pleased that John Tippeconnic has agreed to direct our education program. We continue to have the strong support of President Bush and Secretary Manuel Lujan for the improvement of education at all levels and we are committed to working with Indian tribes to improve education at our Bureau funded schools," Brown said. "John Tippeconnic is a dedicated public administrator with an extensive background in education — including Indian education — and has the experience to lead our efforts."

Tippeconnic, an enrolled member of the Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, has served for the past two years as Director of the Office of Indian Education in the U.S. Department of Education. His new appointment was effective July 13.

"It is an honor for me to head up the

education program in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I look forward to working with Dr. Brown, the tribes, and school boards to continue the improvements made in Indian education," Tippeconnic said.

Tippeconnic, 49, has more than 26 years experience in the field of education. He began his career in 1966 after obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree at Oklahoma State University as a classroom teacher in the Albuquerque, N.M. public school system. He later taught for four years in a BIA-funded school in Tuba City, Arizona, also served as vice-president and assistant to the president of Navajo Community College in Arizona, and spent one year on the staff of Pennsylvania State University.

In 1978 he joined the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C., and in 1980 became Director of the Center for Indian Education and Assistant Professor at Arizona State University. He held various positions including Associate

Professor of Education at Arizona State, until he returned to the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C. as Director of the Office of Indian Education. He has remained in that position until the time of his present appointment.

The new education director has a Master in Education from Pennsylvania State University and in 1975, received his Ph.D. from the same University. He is a member of the Senior Executive Service. During his 26-year career, he has served

on numerous state and national education related committees including President of the Arizona Native American Education Association, Program Chair for the American Indian/Alaska Native Education Special Interest Group, and the American Educational Research Association.

Tippeconnic is married to the former Debra Milone. They have one son and reside in Falls Church, Virginia.

'The Last of the Mohicans' to open in ten cities Dallas, Washington D.C., and Boston among sites

Twentieth Century Fox will open Michael Mann's "The Last of the Mohicans," starring Daniel Day-Lewis and Madeleine Stowe, in ten cities on September 25 in 70mm six-track Dolby one week before the film's nationwide release in 1,000 prints on October 2.

The film will open in New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Dallas, Boston, Chicago, Houston, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D.C., according to Tom Sherak, executive vice president, Twentieth Century Fox.

"After seeing the film play on the big screen, we decided to showcase 'The Last of the Mohicans' in a 70mm six-track Dolby format," Sherak said. "It is our belief that this film is a major event, and that its scale and impact warrant this special handling."

"The Last of the Mohicans" is an epic adventure and romance set against the backdrop of the war raging between England and France and each side's Native American allies, across the frontier beyond Albany, New York. The frontiersman Hawkeye (Daniel Day-Lewis), adopted son of the Mohican Chingachgook (Russell Means), and Cora Munro (Madeleine Stowe), the daughter of an English officer, become lovers, and the fates of their families become intertwined

as the war and the Huron war captain, Magua (Wes Studi), threaten to destroy them.

A Twentieth Century Fox Presentation of a Michael Mann Film, "The Last of the Mohicans" is directed by Michael Mann, who produced with Hunt Lowry. The executive producer is James G. Robinson. The screenplay is by Michael Mann and Christopher Crowe, based on the novel by James Fenimore Cooper and the 1936 screenplay by Philip Dunne, adaptation by John L. Balderston and Paul Perez and Daniel Moore. The film also stars Jodhi May, with Eric Schweig, Steven Waddington and Naurice Rieves.

The creative team for "The Last of the Mohicans" includes director of photography Dante Spinotti ("Manhunter," "Beaches"), production designer Wolf Kroeger ("Casualties of War," "Popeye") and editors Dov Hoenig, A.C.E. ("Overboard," "Manhunter") and Arthur Schmidt (an Oscar winner for "Who Framed Roger Rabbit"). The music is by Trevor Jones and Randy Edelman.

Twentieth Century Fox is primarily engaged in the financing, development, production, distribution and marketing of motion pictures throughout the world and is a unit of Fox Inc.

Tribe files for injunction to prevent Milwaukee action

(ICC)- The Forest County Potawatomi turned on 200 electronic video gaming machines August 4th at their Milwaukee, Wisconsin bingo hall and within an hour had filed a suit in Federal Court asking for protection from any City police actions.

The events followed within hours an action by the U.S. Department of Interior which approved a State/Tribal compact authorizing the machines.

The Department of Interior rejected arguments by City attorneys asking Interior not to ratify the compact because they allege the compact violates the Constitution "by abrogating the contractual rights of the city".

"According to a Milwaukee City Alderman Wayne P. Frank said, its 'Indians one. Milwaukee nothing.'"

At least two Milwaukee representatives had attempted in recent weeks to facilitate a forum for negotiations in which the city might have received a cut of revenues in return for lifting its opposition to the video machines.

Potawatomi Attorney Joe Young indicated that attempts at negotiation failed because the city had taken the position of "Thanks, but no thanks, there is nothing to negotiate."

Milwaukee Mayor John O. Norquist, continued to take the position that the video games violated the city's agreement that allowed the land to be put in federal trust as Indian land, and would continue to oppose the operation.

Revenues from the gaming facility are shared with the Milwaukee Indian Community School.

Losses for turning off the machines since June 1 were estimated at about \$500,000 per month.

Potawatomi Tribal Chairman Jim Crawford said, "We would have liked to turn the machines on sooner, but we wanted to make sure everything was in order. During the time the machines were off, our community lost thousands of dollars in revenue that would have provided new housing and other services to our members."

One million in royalty interest distributed

(From BIA Office of Trust Funds Management newsletter, July 1992) — The Office of Trust Funds Management has begun distributing some \$1 million in oil and gas royalty interest to Individual Indian Monies account holders.

The effort to distribute the funds, which have been collected and invested by OTFM since November 1985, began with Anadarko Area account holders and next will be extended to Navajo Area account holders, said Jim Paris, director of OTFM.

"We have been collecting the royalty principal and have been distributing it," Parris said. "But we have not been able to tie the interest to the principal. We have been accumulating the interest and investing it, but until now, we haven't been able to distribute it."

The initial distribution in June was prompted by a court agreement which set up a distribution formula.

The entire interest amount should be distributed by the August mid-month distribution. Thousands of IIM account holders are affected.

Since 1991, OTFM has been phasing in the first step of the 1081 reconciliation project to provide on-going distribution of principal and interest royalty payments simultaneously.

The second step of the project, which is 75 percent completed, will account for all royalty dollars by tracking all payments — in 1081 documents — from the Minerals Management Service against all the dollars actually distributed to the account holders.

Hopi Tribe wins damage suit

(From Hopi Tutu-veh-ni, July 17, 1992) — Late last week, Judge Earl H. Carroll of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona issued opinions in rental and damage cases on Hopi land as a result of Navajo occupation. The Hopi Tribe was awarded more than a million dollars in damages.

In the rental cases, which cover Navajo grazing, homesite, and agricultural use of the Hopi Partitioned Lands ("HPL") between 1979 and 1985, Carroll directed the Navajo Tribe to pay the Hopi tribe \$1,313,152.53 in addition to the \$459,841.84, the Navajo Tribe had already paid.

Carroll referred certain portions of the rental determination to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for further review. Those amounts total an additional \$428,376.52, of which the Navajo tribe has paid only \$34,462.

In the damage case, which focuses on the damage done to the HPL by Navajo overgrazing and the failure of the United States to prevent it, Carroll cleared the way for a finding of liability against the

United States by ruling that the government's sovereign immunity was waived.

In addition, he indicated that damages would be measured by the lost grazing opportunity suffered by the Hopi Tribe. The amount of lost grazing opportunity will be determined in a trial scheduled to begin on July 27, in Phoenix.

"Congress said in 1974 that the Navajo Tribe would have to pay rent for its use of the HPL," Hopi Tribal Chairman Vernon Masayesva said. "This has been a long time coming, but I am very pleased that the rights of the Hopi Tribe have been vindicated. I'm glad that the courts are not going to let the United States hide behind assertions of sovereign immunity."

Masayesva also stated that he hoped the BIA would address the remanded issues in the rental case quickly. "Those issues are holding up the determinations for 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989." "Until they are made, the Hopi Tribe cannot seek to enforce its rights." Moreover, because prejudgment interest is not allowed, every day that passes without a determination costs the Hopi Tribe."

New Smithsonian Museum has sights on Washington, D.C.

By Madeleine Jacobs

Smithsonian News Service

Late at night, when he's thinking about the future, Rick West hears the voices of his Native American brothers and sisters. They are insistent and assured voices, and West listens closely to their messages:

"An Indian child has to come here and be proud. We have nothing here in this capital."

"The museum is being given birth, not being planned ... the land where it will sit has a spirit ..."

"Close to nature, not set apart in the universe."

"Our stories should be told in quiet and strong voices ... as a mosaic."

These are but a few of the hundreds of voices heard during the last year by West, a member of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma and director of the National Museum of the American Indian, as he and his staff have immersed themselves in planning this newest of the Smithsonian's museums.

A hallmark of the National Museum of the American Indian, which consists of three facilities, is the unusual way in which it is being planned. Typically, when a new museum is going to be built the staff of the museum decides what it should be, an architect it hired and the building is designed and constructed.

Early on, West insisted, "This museum is not going to be a traditional museum, so we're taking a non-traditional approach to its design." To West, this meant holding a series of consultations with Indian communities and other constituencies to find out what they think.

To assist with this task, the museum hired the award-winning architectural firm Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates Inc. of Philadelphia to seek advice on developing program guidelines for two of the museum's facilities — a research and study facility in Suitland, Md., and the museum itself on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. The third facility is the George Gustav Heye Center to be located in the Alexander Hamilton Custom House in New York City.

In May 1991, the first official consultation was held in Washington with museum directors, administrators and designers. Additional meetings have been held with contemporary artists, researchers, educators, archivists and librarians, and communications and technology experts in Washington; New York City; Santa Fe, N.M.; and Anchorage, Alaska. The majority of invited participants from outside the Smithsonian have been Native Americans. Among the dozens of native Americans who have been involved in the process are George Horse Capture, a member of the Gros Ventre tribe who is

now developing a tribal museum in Fort Belknap, Mont., and Rina Swentzell (Santa Clara Pueblo), an architect and scholar from Santa Fe.

The consultations have been lively — at times frustrating — affairs, with individuals expressing bluntly their concerns, ideas, fears and visions for the new museum. Every idea was meticulously recorded and transcribed by Smithsonian and Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates staff.

Through this arduous process, the hopes and aspirations of Native Americans for the museum have begun to emerge. "Each consultation has had its own flavor," West says, "but they have all reconfirmed our idea of what the building should be — a place for living cultures, where Indians have a direct involvement in the interpretation of those cultures."

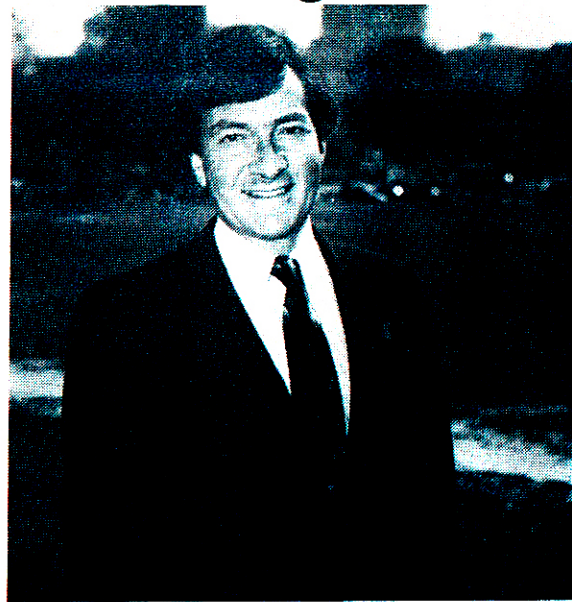
A number of ideas have emerged in "The Way of the people, the National Museum of the American Indian," the report which summarizes these consultations. To begin, the museum is perceived by everyone as a "radically new enterprise for the Smithsonian Institution, which perceives it as its 21st century vanguard, humanistically charged to create policies and programs directed towards an international audience of Native and non-Native scholars, artists, teachers and interested laypeople ... No other modern museum has so self-consciously sought out focused input of special concerns from a user population. The result is that few decisions or requirements can or must be taken for granted or based on precedent."

Stated another way, at one of the consultations, Rep. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-Colo.), an early supporter of the new museum, said: "No one ever wanted to build something just of bricks and mortar. We wanted to build a legacy."

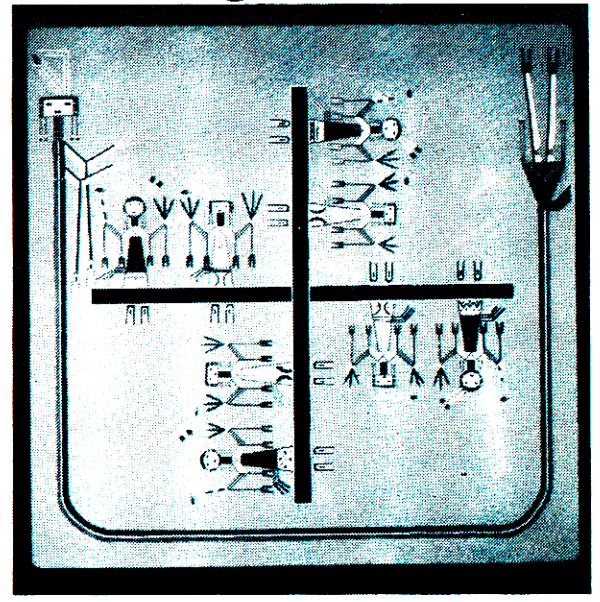
Of course, the museum will have bricks and mortar, and the consultation process has focused heavily on program requirements for the Suitland facility and for the Mall museum. The Suitland facility, dubbed "the brain and soul of a new museum," will be a "home, not a storage warehouse for its objects, library and archival collections."

The museum's magnificent collection was assembled between 1903 and 1956 by George Gustav Heye, a New York banker. By the time he died in 1957, he had accumulated a collection of more than 1 million artifacts, spanning more than 10,000 years in time and covering an area ranging from the Arctic Circle in the north to Tierra del Fuego in southernmost South America.

Among the artifacts are fine wood, horn and stone carvings from the Northwest Coast of North America; turquoise jewelry



Pictured left: W. Richard West Jr., director of the National Museum of the American Indian, stands on the site of the newest Smithsonian museum at the foot of Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. Pictured right: A Navajo sand painting from Arizona. This painting is one of the 1 million objects in the collections of the National Museum of the American Indian.



and dolls from the Southwest; archaeological objects from the Caribbean; textiles from Peru and Mexico; goldwork from Colombia, Mexico and Peru; jade from the Olmec and Maya peoples; Aztec mosaics, and painted hides and garments from the North American plains Indians. The collection also has such on-of-a-kind items as Sitting Bull's drum, Geronimo's hat and Crazy Horse's shirt. In addition, there are 85,000 historical photographs.

The Suitland facility will be the operations center of the museum's collaborative programs with Indian communities and for the production of its exhibitions, programs and educational materials. It will house the curatorial and research activities of the museum and welcome Native and non-Native collaborators.

The Suitland facility will have a hospitality area to welcome visitors and private ceremonial spaces with access to the sky and outdoors that will also permit the safe use of fire and smoke. (Sweetgrass, sage, cedar and other materials are often burned for ceremonial purposes. The resulting smoke is frequently symbolic of a prayer.)

"The Fourth Museum" — not

a real facility but a concept that embodies outreach efforts that will go beyond traveling exhibits and programs — will also be centered in Suitland. It will function as an information clearinghouse and as a production facility for educational, exhibitions and audiovisual materials.

The Mall museum will be guided by the principles expressed so eloquently by architect and scholar Rina Swentzell: "As tribal people of the Western Hemisphere, we are wonderfully diverse yet essentially similar. We honor the exquisite variety of each other's lifeways yet recognize that we have some common principles which are essential in the presentation and interpretation of our respective ways of being."

"The measure of the Mall museum will be the success with which it communicates, with native voice, Indian stories, values and culture to millions of individual visitors through a multisensory experience that reaches people, not only through visual media, but through smells, sounds, touch and, for some, taste as well," the report states.

The consultation process, West

says, "will go on indefinitely," even after the requirements for the design and the design itself are completed. It is a lengthy process, with the museum on the mall scheduled to be open at the end of the decade. "This museum is dynamic, so we must constantly get information from the outside."

While it is difficult to say precisely how the consultation process will translate into guidelines for the design of the buildings, it is clear that the Mall museum will be a welcoming place for Indians and non-Indians, with a strong Indian voice, changing exhibitions, performances and demonstrations, dining and shopping areas.

One need only listen to the voice of one American Indian who said of the Mall museum: "It should be a natural experience to go there, juxtaposed to the Neo-Greek around it. It should touch children and have the blessing of spiritual leaders. One should feel the love of Indian people for who they are. These things are alive and part of today. Test the design with children and elders, then we'll know the power. Smell sweetgrass and sage."



Among the treasures of the National Museum of the American Indian is this black-on-white Mimbres ware bowl dated to 1000-1050. Also included in the collection is this Sisseton Sioux (South Dakota) vest with quill decoration showing deer, American flags and Indians in headdress.

A Piece Of History

American Indians in World War II Continued from August issue

Mobilization of Mineral Resources

Oversight of the mineral resources on Indian lands was the responsibility of the Indian Service, which leased and sold minerals on Indian lands during the war. They issued permits and leases under which vast areas were explored for needed minerals. They also

authorized grants and right-of-way which were required by other government agencies and war plant in connection with the discovery, development, and transportation of materials derived from both Indian and non-Indian lands.

The principal essential war minerals produced from Indian lands were lead, zinc, oil, gas, and to a lesser extent, copper, vanadium, asbestos, gypsum and coal. After Pearl Harbor, the Indian Service issued more than 3,500 oil and gas leases and numerous prospecting permits, including several in Oklahoma, for new reserves of lead and zinc ores. An ore-commingling plan was approved to increase production of low-grade ores an isolate high cost ores in the lead and zinc mines on Indian lands of the Tri-State District. Tribal coal deposits were sold to the Defense Plant Corporation for use in coking coal in Texas steel plants. A Navajo oil and gas lease was assigned to the United States when a deep test well revealed the presence of helium gas. Uranium mining was begun on the Navajo Reservation near Lukachukai.

Conclusion

American Indians served in all theaters of World War II and the conflict took a great toll. More than 480 Indians were killed and more than 671 were wounded. More than ninety-three of these killed were from Oklahoma; at least 119 Oklahoma Indians were wounded in the conflict. Many Indians were prisoners of war, some in the Philippines after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor and others on Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

The office of Indian Affairs recorded among American Indians 71 Air Medal awards, 51 Silver Stars, 47 Bronze Star medals, 34 Distinguished Flying Crosses, and two Congressional Medals of Honor.

When American Indians came home after the war they found little public pride in their accomplishments and few employment opportunities. The situation worsened among the Navajo and Hopi, for example, in 1947 when a great blizzard hit the area. To alleviate the situation, the government started moving the Navajo and Hopi to major cities where it was hoped they would obtain jobs.

This policy of "relocation" came to be standard policy by the late 1940s and early 1950s. Indians were given a one-way bus or train ticket to major cities. Relocated families were offered assistance in getting settled and finding jobs. Some succeeded, but for many the free ride merely meant a shift from one pocket of poverty to another. Some like Ira Hayes, who scaled the heights of Iwo Jima, plummeted to alcoholism and death.

Congress passed a number of laws after the war that provided certain benefits for all veterans. Under the G.I. Bill, veterans were entitled to one year of school or college. But since the average school grade

for an Indian child on the reservation was grade eight and there were no high schools on reservations, most Indian veterans could not take advantage of the benefit.

World War II was very costly for Indian people, but it also marked the beginning of nationwide awareness of the plight of the American Indian. Great strides have been made in the last 40 years to upgrade Indian education. That these efforts have greatly succeeded is evidenced by the large number of Indian educators and

Montgomery, a Cherokee, and Lt. Ernest Childers, a Creek, were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Both men were members of the Forty-fifth Infantry Division.

Oklahoma Indians awarded the Silver Star were Lt. William Sixkiller, Jr., Cherokee; Lt. James Sulphur, Creek; Lt. Richard Griffin, Cherokee; Capt. Joseph Woody Cochran, Cherokee; Sgt. Edmond Hoyt Massey, Choctaw; Pfc. Theodore S. Brunt, Osage; Pfc. Timothy Tallchief, Osage; Lt. G.V. Labadie, Jr., Osage; Sgt. Jesse R.

Wheeler Gayton, Ponca; Lt. Earl Bradley, Cherokee; Capt. Meech Tahsequah, Comanche; Capt. Leaford Bearskin, Wyandotte; Capt. Joseph Woody Cochran, Cherokee; S/Sgt. Jesse R. Coffey, Comanche-Delaware; and Lt. Charles E. Harris, Pawnee.

Lt. Gilmore C. Daniel, an Osage from Oklahoma, was awarded both the Distinguished Flying Cross (British) and the Distinguished Service Order (British).

Oklahoma Indians awarded the Bronze Medal were Pfc. Danny B. Marshall, Creek; T/5 Calvin Dailey, Otoe; Pfc. John W. Kionut, Caddo; Lt. James M. Ware, Osage; Pvt. Houston Stevens, Kickapoo; and Cpl. Lundreth Palmer, Kiowa.

Capt. Emery Ward, Choctaw, won the Distinguished Service Cross; Sgt. Delray Echohawk, Pawnee, was awarded the Soldier's Medal.

The Purple Heart was awarded to the following: Rudolph Allen, Tonkawa; Oland Kemble, Ponca; Levi Horsechief, Pawnee; Marcellus Choteau, Kaw; Gale New Moon, Ponce; Lawrence Good Fox, Jr., Pawnee; James Armstrong, Jr., Caddo-Cheyenne; Francis Bates, Arapaho; Harold S. Beard, Cheyenne-Arapaho; Rubin Bent, Quapaw-Cheyenne; Oliver Black, Cheyenne; Richard Boynton, Jr., Cheyenne-Arapaho; Roy Bullcoming, Cheyenne; Richard Curtis, Jr., Cheyenne; William M. Fletcher, Cheyenne; Paul Goodbear, Cheyenne; John Greaney, Jr., Cheyenne; Charles F. Gurrier, Sioux-Cheyenne; William L. Hawk, Cheyenne; James Holland, Jr., Arapaho; Darwin Lone Elk, Cheyenne; Henry Mann, Cheyenne; Edward B. Mule, Cheyenne; Roy Night Walking, Cheyenne; Lee Old Camp, Jr., Cheyenne-Arapaho; Willie Orange, Cheyenne; Elmer C. Surveyor, Cheyenne; George Swallow, Cheyenne; Everett Sweezy, Arapaho-Oneida; William Tallbird, Jr., Cheyenne; Harvey West, Cheyenne; Solus B. Lewis, Creek; Isaac McCurtain, Choctaw; and Luther King, Choctaw.

Also Richmond J. Larney, Seminole; Houston Palmer, Creek; Jacob Fish, Five Civilized Tribes; Chester Underwood, Five Civilized Tribes; Henry N. Greenwood, Chickasaw; Tom Fixico, Creek; Joe Fixico, Creek; John P. Lowe, Creek; Jack Bruner, Creek; Danny Marshall, Creek; Munzie Barnett, Creek; Sampson Harjo, Creek; Marti Mitchell, Creek; William M. Beaver, Creek; Sam McCann, Choctaw; Daniel Phillips, Jr., Creek; Franklin Gritts, Cherokee; Cornelius L. Wakolee, Potawatomi; Jack Montgomery, Cherokee; Calvin Daily, Otoe; Robert Hoag, Caddo-Delaware; Robert L. Templeton, Pawnee; Jesse B. Thompson, Choctaw; James R. Hattensty, Choctaw; Solomon Roberts, Choctaw; Ersa H. Wallace, Choctaw; J.D. Walker, Seminole; Miller Yahola, Seminole; Johnson Davis, Seminole; and Amos Davis, Seminole.

Also Harding Big Bow, Kiowa; Edward Mr. Rodgers, Quapaw; Rudolph Akoneto, Jr., Kiowa; Kenneth Aunuquoe, Kiowa; Hubert Dennis Beaver, Delaware-Shawnee; Samuel W. Chaat, Comanche; Clifford Chebahtah, Comanche; Edward Clark, Comanche; Leonard Cozad, Kiowa; Hugh Doyebi, Kiowa; Noah Horsechief, Wichita; Laomont Howry, Comanche; Rickey Kaulaity, Kiowa; Samuel Kalulay, Kiowa;

Continued on page 15



professionals who are contributing to all aspects of American society in 1991 and 1992.

Although non-Indians have either forgotten or were never aware of the great sacrifices and outstanding contributions of American Indians during World War II, Indians themselves have not forgotten. Veterans are always honored at Indian pow wows. Special songs to honor veterans and to show patriotism have become an integral part of modern Indian celebrations. Indian veterans, who traditionally do not call attention to themselves or their feats, are buried in full-scale military ceremonies along with their medals, of which both friends and family were often unaware.

Where are the books that herald the names of these American Indian heroes of World War II? Who remembers their great contributions in keeping the world safe for democracy? Where are the names of Oklahoma Indians preserved in bronze for all school children to know how valiantly and unselfishly they served their country?

Oklahoma Indians in World War II
Two Oklahoma Indians, Lt. Jack C.

Coffey, Comanche-Delaware; and Lt. Jack C. Montgomery, Cherokee.

Oklahoma Indians receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross were Lt. Richard Balenti, Cheyenne-Haida; Lt. Alfred Houser, Apache; S/Sgt. Albert Lopez, Delaware; T/Sgt. Harold E. Rogers, Seneca; S/Sgt. William Comfort, Cherokee; S/Sgt. Lewis Lacher, Chickasaw; Capt. Meech Tahsequah, Comanche; T/Sgt. Joseph E. Cheshewalla, Osage; Capt. Woody Cochran, Cherokee; Capt. Leaford Bearskin, Wyandotte; S/Sgt. Jesse R. Coffey, Comanche-Delaware; and T/Sgt. Delray Echohawk, Pawnee.

Oklahoma Indians awarded the Air Medal were S/Sgt. Cornelius L. Wakolee, Potawatomi; Lt. John Cook, Creek; Sgt. Cloyd I. Gooday, Apache; T/Sgt. Kent C. Ware, Kiowa; Lt. Meyers, Wahnee, Comanche; S/Sgt. John Lee Redeagle, Quapaw; S/Sgt. Albert Lopez, Delaware; Lt. John C. Dirickson, Osage; T/Sgt. Harold E. Rogers, Seneca; S/Sgt. William Comfort, Cherokee; S/Sgt. Lewis Lacher, Chickasaw; S/Sgt. Kenneth King, Wyandotte; Lt. Edward E. Tinker, Osage; T/Sgt. Joseph E. Cheshewalla, Osage; T/Sgt.

A Piece Of History

American Indians in World War II Continued from previous page

William Kaulay, Kiowa; Robert Komesataddle, Kiowa; Wayne L. Miller, Wichita; Wilson B. Palmer, Kiowa; Wilbur Parker, Comanche; Frederick E. Parton, Caddo; Pascal C. Poolaw, Kiowa; Melvin G. Queton, Kiowa; Virgil Queton, Kiowa; Winston Rose, Wichita; Don Shemayne, Caddo; Claude Shirley, Caddo; Chester Silverhorn, Kiowa; Reuben Topaum, Kiowa; Kent C. Ware, Kiowa; Pressley Ware, Kiowa; Robert Yeahpau, Kiowa; Raymond Woodard, Apache; Thomas Chapman, Jr., Pawnee; Samuel Batties, Choctaw; Samuel Marshall, Creek; Robert H. Colbert, Jr., Creek; Andrew Roberts, Pawnee; Jacob Moses, Pawnee; Jesse Howell, Pawnee; James G. Cleghorn, Otoe; Edison DeRoin, Otoe; and Calvin Arkeketa, Otoe.

Others who received the **Purple Heart** were Jimmy Black, Otoe; Ernest Black, Otoe; Jonas Hartico, Otoe; Rufus Jeans, Otoe; Bill Pipestem, Otoe; Pershing White, Otoe; Theodore Buffalo, Otoe; Renest J. Kekahbah, Kaw; William A. Harris, Jr., Pawnee; Joseph E. Cheshewalla, Osage; Edmond Hoyt Massey, Choctaw; William T. Snake, Shawnee; Kern W. Jones, Choctaw; Robert Billings, Creek; Freeland Douglas, Creek; Noah Falling, Cherokee; Wilson Grimes, Choctaw; Jim Hair, Cherokee; Henry McEwin, Shawnee; Rex Riddle, Choctaw; Lloyd Yellowhorse, Pawnee; Mose Harjo, Creek; Bill Hummingbird, Cherokee; Ben Paris, Cherokee; Bennie Quinton, Cherokee; Bonnie Impson, Choctaw; Sgt. Harry Mithlo, Apache; and S/Sgt. Jesse R. Coffey, Comanche-Delaware.

Also Capt. Joseph Woody Cochran, Cherokee; Sgt. Delray Echohawk, Pawnee; Sgt. Brummett Echohawk, Pawnee; Everett Thompson, Cheyenne-Arapaho; Pvt. Paul Red Bird Bitchenen, Cheyenne-Arapaho; Philip Brokey, Osage; Cpl. George A. Noble, Jr., Osage; Sgt. Theodore

S. Brunt, Osage; Lt. Adelburt W. Bruce, Jr., Osage; Pfc. Timothy Tallchief, Osage; Lt. George V. Labadie, Jr., Osage; Harry Guy, Kiowa; Matthew Hawzipta, Kiowa; Jonathan Hoag, Caddo-Delaware; Gilbert Montoboy, Kiowa; Earl Palmer, Kiowa; Vincent Schaffer, Kiowa; Arthur Silverhorn, Kiowa; Neil Blue Back, Ponca; George Little Sun, Pawnee; Floyd Rice, Pawnee; Leonard Leading Fox, Pawnee; Chauncey Matlock, Pawnee; Philip Gover, Pawnee; Grant Gover, Pawnee; Sam Carson, Otoe; Frank Carson, Otoe; Drew Little Warrior, Ponca; Willie Snake, Ponca; Louis Bowker, Kaw; David Woods, Pawnee; Gilbert Curtis, Cheyenne-Arapaho; and Jack Hickman, Choctaw.

Oklahoma Indian prisoners of war were Charles Howling Crane, Cheyenne; Bruce Klinekole, Apache; William Glenn Martin, Osage; John C. Dirickson, Osage; Meyers Wahnee, Comanche; Lawrence Snake, Delaware-Shawnee; Cornelius Gregory, Creek; Joseph Blackman, Cheyenne-Arapaho; George Antelope, Cheyenne-Arapaho; Ben Grayson, Creek; Chauncy Calvin, Choctaw; Silas C. Wolf, Chickasaw; William Sarty, Creek; Osborne L. Blanche, Jr., Choctaw; James Hornett, Cherokee; Lewis West, Cherokee; Gilmore C. Daniels, Osage; Ishmal Quinton, Osage; Alec Mathews, Pawnee; James Allen, Seneca; Merrill Bevenue, Creek; Edwin Mathison, Cherokee; Raymond Reeve, Delaware; Stanley Reuben, Sac and Fox; Robert Thompson, Chickasaw; Soldier Sanders, Cherokee; and Charles Captain, Shawnee.

Oklahoma Indians killed in action in World War II were Harold E. Rogers, Seneca; Grant Gover, Pawnee; Dennis W. Bluejacket, Shawnee-Cherokee; George Choate, Jr., Cheyenne-Arapaho; Charles Edward Harris, Pawnee; Reuben Mashunkashey, Osage; Mosed Red Eagle, Osage; Mathson Whiteshield, Cheyenne-

Arapaho; Jim N. Chuculate, Five Civilized Tribes; Charles E. Sam, Five Civilized Tribes; Zack L. Smith, Ponca; George D. Coons, Pawnee; Cornelius Hardman, Jr., Ponca; James L. Douglas, Creek; David Cross, Jr., Caddo-Cheyenne; Wesley Osage, Cheyenne; Cyrus Parker, Cheyenne; Kingsley Allrunner, Cheyenne; Wayne Beartrack, Cheyenne; Nelson Bearbow, Cheyenne; Levi Hosetosavit, Comanche; Rayson Billy, Choctaw; Davis Pickens, Choctaw; Dan Roebuck, Choctaw; Lewis L. Wade, Choctaw; and John Floyd Wall, Choctaw.

Also Edmond Perry, Choctaw; John Carney, Choctaw; Johnson Harjo, Seminole; Charles W. Imotichey, Chickasaw; Hershel L. Malone, Chickasaw; Orus Baxter, Jr., Creek; James Sulphur, Creek; Willie Scott, Creek; Charles G. Keighley, Osage; Owen Mombi, Choctaw; Whitney Holata, Seminole; Sam Fixico, Seminole; Johnnie Buckneer, Creek; James Paul Fireshaker, Ponca; John Wallace, Choctaw; Andrew Brokeshoulder, Choctaw; T.P. Hattensty, Choctaw; Billy Jack, Choctaw; Paul B. Blanche, Choctaw; Osborne L. Blanche, Choctaw; Ray Bohanon, Choctaw; Aaron Cusher, Choctaw; Hanson H. Jones, Choctaw; Walter D. McClure, Choctaw; Aaron Watkins, Choctaw; LeRoy McNoel, Choctaw; Marion Ruling Harris, Sac and Fox; Andrew Warrior, Shawnee; and Lee Edward Ahcheke, Sac and Fox.

Also Thomas P. Carter, Sac and Fox; Paul K. Stevens, Kickapoo; Donald Beaver, Caddo; Raymond Brown, Wichita; Thomas Chockpoyah, Comanche; Matthew Hawzipta, Kiowa; Lyndreth Palmer, Kiowa; Melvin Myers, Comanche; Louis Rivas, Comanche; Ben Trevino, Jr., Comanche; Gilbert Vidana, Comanche; Joe Guoladdle, Kiowa; Nathaniel Bitseedy, Kiowa-Apache; Dan Madrano, Jr., Caddo; Forrest Tabbyyetchy, Comanche; Mont

Bruce Williams, Caddo; John Stevens, Choctaw; Lewis Mitchell, Creek; Joseph J. King, Ottawa; Johnnie F. Gokey, Sac and Fox; Joseph G. Bratton, Osage; Bennett H. Griffin, Osage; Clabe C. Mackey, Osage; Joseph L. LaSarge, Osage; Harold L. McKinley, Osage; Rudolph McKinley, Osage; Frank Riddle, Jr., Osage; Milton Otis Ririe, Osage; Harold B. Smalley, Osage; Eugene E. Slaughter, Osage; Clarence Tinker, Jr., Osage; Robert E. Warrior, Osage; Elmer C. Weinrich, Osage; William Silas Coons, Pawnee; Charles Red Bird, Cheyenne; William Sixkiller, Jr., Cherokee; Henry W. Conowoop, Comanche; and Floyd Primeaux, Ponca.

Additional Oklahoma Indian deaths in World War II were Philip Coon, Creek; Henry Nolatubby, Choctaw; Quannah Fields, Cherokee; James Willis Bench, Cherokee; Billy McWhirt, Osage; Joe Tuggle, Osage; Henry Ben Caudill, Jr., Osage; Sequoyah Downing, Cherokee; Wirtner Ward, Cherokee; Luke Vaught, Osage; Timothy Tallchief, Osage; Leo S. Brunt, Osage; Jack LeFlore Brown, Cherokee-Choctaw; Paul Bitchenen, Cheyenne-Arapaho; James Kingfisher, Cherokee; James Grady Roberts, Choctaw; Earl Bradley, Cherokee; Anthony C. Morris, Osage; Harry Mithlo, Apache; Eastman Spencer, Caddo-Seminole; Charlie Edwards, Caddo; Jack Hickman, Choctaw; Robert Leroy Millhallin, Shawnee; Howard Battise, Alabama; Joseph Millhallin, Shawnee; Ben Clemons, Chickasaw; Kenneth Harrison, Delaware-Cherokee; Paul Buffalo, Quapaw; Wilson Odom, Creek; Hiawatha Tuggle, Cherokee; Jesse Woolworth, Arapaho; Woodrow Cook, Creek; Walter Moore, Otoe; Eugene Peters, Pawnee-Otoe; Gareth (Bill) Shaw, Pawnee; Thomas Cornell, Creek; William Hanks, Jr., Cherokee; Luther B. Kemble, Ponca; and Charles Dushane, Jr., Quapaw.

Program offered to help Native American Artists expand market

A program to assist Native American artists and craftspeople expand the market for their products is being offered through a cooperative effort between tribal organizations and the Oklahoma Small Business Development Center at Northeastern State University. Dr. Constance Pogue, Director of the OSBDC at NSU, said Indian artists throughout the area are invited to participate in the program, regardless of tribal affiliation.

"Successfully Commercializing Indian Arts and Crafts" consists of three workshop programs, each offered at two different sites for the convenience of the participants. Pogue said that through the cooperation of the Cherokee Nation Administration and tribal leaders in the Creek Nation, each workshop will be done one day in Tahlequah at the Creek Nation Tribal Complex.

The first workshop, "Getting Ready for Success," was offered July 21, Tahlequah and July 23, Okmulgee. The second workshop, "Planning for Success," will be presented October 13 in Okmulgee and October 15 in Tahlequah. Building on those insights gotten in the first workshop, this session will help participants develop specific plans and methods for selling to

those markets they want to enter. Facilitators will demonstrate a model strategic plan for a small arts/crafts business. Using a software package that provides individual tutoring and working with the guidance of facilitators, participants will begin to develop their own strategic plans. Small group interaction will allow artisans to assist and reinforce one another in the planning process.

The third workshop will occur in January and will include a field trip to the Dallas Market Center. First-hand experience is the very best teacher. In order to learn what is possible, it is critical to see the possibilities. Participants will be able to get to know the procedures and players at the Dallas market. They will have the opportunity to contact brokers and buyers who can handle their products, and observe the prices and practices in the market.

Dr. Constance Pogue, Regional Director, Oklahoma Small Business Development Center at Northeastern State University is workshop coordinator. Presenters for the first workshop include: W. Colquitt Tanner, Dynamic Development Associates, Gainesville, Florida; Dr. Gordon Bronitsky, Bronitsky and Associates,

Denver Colorado. Other speakers will join Pogue, Tanner and Bronitsky to address such issues as legal issues governing Indian products, support systems available for Indian artisans.

Pogue, currently OSBDC director, works daily with small business throughout northeastern Oklahoma. She and her staff at the OSBDC provide assistance in business planning, market analysis, marketing plans, cash flow analysis, production and inventory control, international trade, government contracting and general business management issues.

Tanner, now running his own consulting company, is the former director of the Best of Southwest show for the Dallas Market Center. There he brought Indian artisans and brokers and buyers together, helping each to understand the functions and needs of the other and work together. In his private practice he works extensively with Indian artisans to help them successfully market their products in commercial markets.

Bronitsky, the former director of the Center for Archaeological Research at Southwest Missouri State University, also has his own private consulting firm. Bronitsky, as a Fulbright Scholar in

Germany, became interested in the European market for Indian products. This combined with his interest in Native American cultures through his training in archaeology, led him to offer his services to help Indian artisans contact potential European buyers.

Indian artisans or craftspeople may participate independently or under sponsorship from their tribal government. Tribal organizations are invited to sponsor established or beginning artists and craftspeople from their tribe. Interested individuals may contact Dr. Pogue at the OSBDC at 918-458-0802. Pogue said she is currently working with the Cherokee Nation and the Creek Nation on sponsorships for members of those tribes.

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HOW-NI-KAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

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Pictures & Memories

Dear Mary Farrell:

Enclosed you will find old pictures of Delilah Bourassa Nouries family, etc. Thought they could be put in the HowNiKan and feel free to keep them for the archives to put with my Grandmothers picture.

I think some of the family and younger generation would enjoy them.

My cousin Demerise Langlois Detlefsen sent most of the older pictures to me. Because of a vision problem, it is impossible for her to do some things and I really appreciate getting them.

I received phone calls and letters about the article of my "Grandmother, Delilah Bourassa Nourie."

Thank you,
Sincerely,
Lorraine Nourie H. Lewis
Macomb, IL



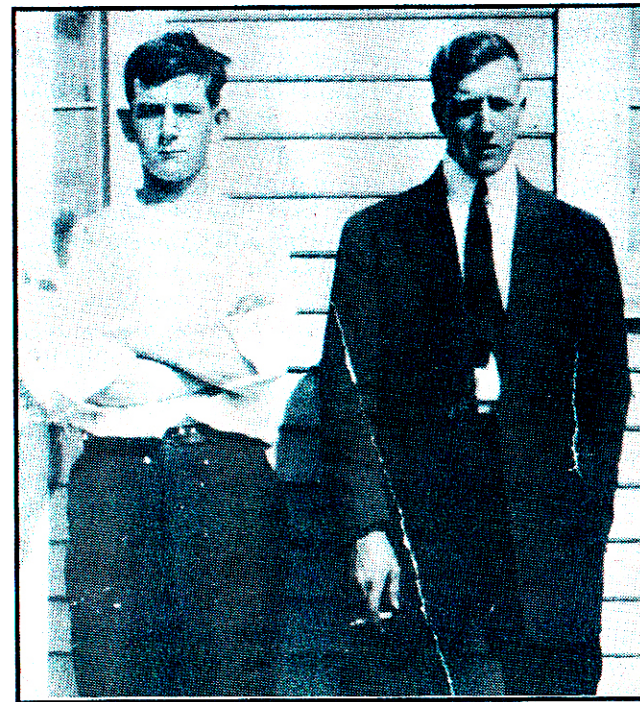
Left to right: Eugene Nourie, Arlene Nourie, Antille Nourie (infant) and Elmer Nourie, children of Delilah Bourassa Nourie.



Back: Stella Mitchell, Leonie, Stella, Sherman, Dr. Mitchell, Eustella, Delilah B. Nourie, Arline, Marie Louise, Alfred Nourie. Bottom row: Florence, Alfred Jr., Geraldine, Opal, Eugene, Lorraine, Demerise Nourie.



Left to right: Arlene Nourie, child may be Opal Nourie, Delilah Bourassa Nourie, Irene Caillouette Nourie and possibly Eustelle Nourie



Picture taken August 1914. Sherman Nourie, left and Eugene Nourie, sons of Delilah Bourassa Nourie.